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# MIDDLE STAGE

# English

## BOOK 2

FOR CLASS VII

NWFP TEXTBOOK BOARD
PESHAWAR

Rashid

# Middle Stage English

## Book 2

## For

## Class VII

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PESHAWAR

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*Printed at:* **ARSHAD PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS**

**SWABI.** Ph: 221296-222643-224078

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

# OUR SCHOOL

This is our school;
Let peace dwell here.
Let the rooms be full of contentment.
Let love abide here,
Love of one another,
Love of mankind,
Love of life itself,
And love of God.
Let us remember,
That, as many hands build a house,
So many hearts make a school.

(Anonymous)

## EXERCISES

### 1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

i) **Where** is your school?
ii) **How do** we make a school?
iii) **Where** does peace dwell?
iv) **How** many kinds of love do we find in the school?

### 2. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

Dw–ll, Cont–ntm–nt, Ab–de, Mank–nd, Rem–mb–r.

## 3. LEARN THIS POEM BY HEART AND RECITE IT.

## 4. FIND THE RIGHT MEANING:

i) Dwell.
   (a) Stay. (b) Live. (c) Stop.

ii) Contentment.
   (a) Satisfaction. (b) Thanks. (c) Struggle.

iii) Love.
   (a) Friendship. (b) Relation. (c) Affection.

iv) Abide.
   (a) Faithful. (b) Sincere. (c) Stay.

v) Mankind.
   (a) Insect. (b) Human beings. (c) Animal.

## 5. STRUCTURE: Let's.

Example: Let's have a cup of _____

Answer: Let's have a cup of tea.

Fill in the blanks with the following words:
drink, football, newspaper, house, city

i) Let's go to the _____

ii) Let's build a _____

iii) Let's play _____

iv) Let's read the _____

v) Let's have a cold _____

# Our Classroom

TEACHER: Assalaam-o-Alaikum, my boys. You are in class seven now. Hamid, how do you like this new class-room ?

HAMID: Sir, it is a big room. It is also beautiful. I like it very much.

TEACHER: Rashid, what do you say about your new class-room ?

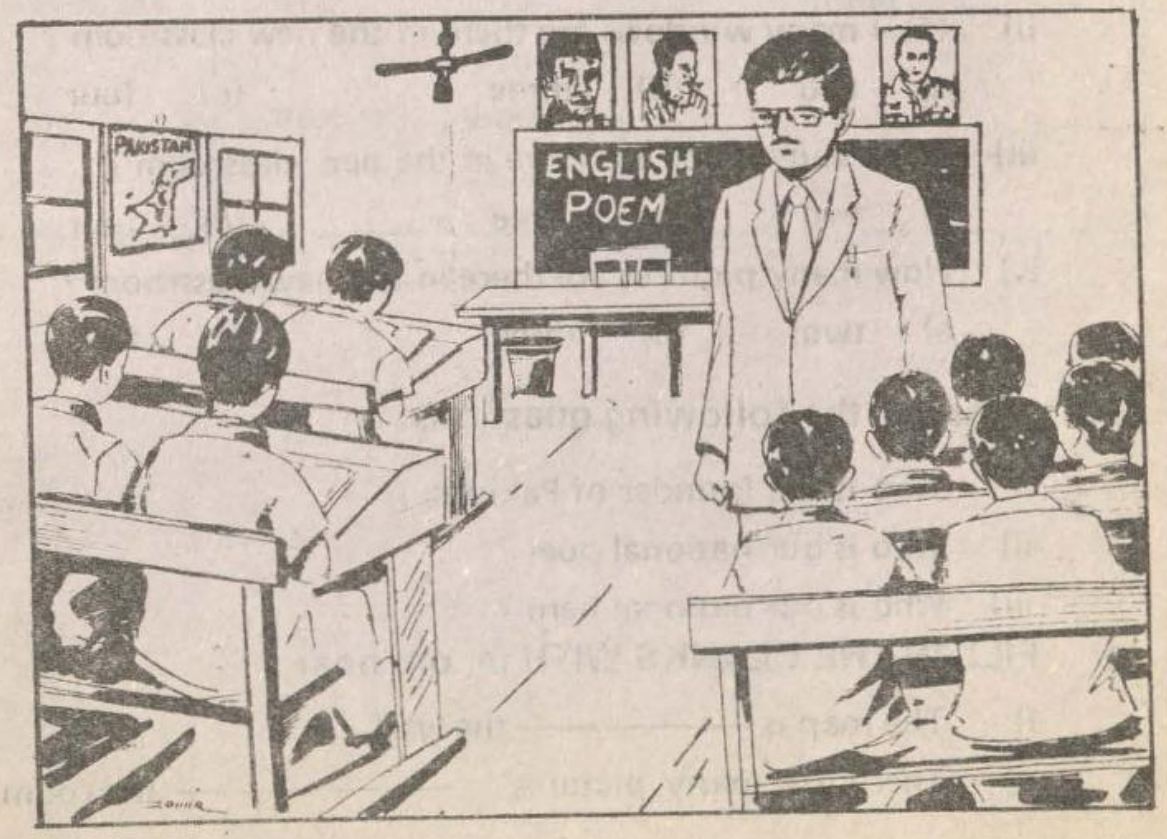
RASHID: **Sir, it has two doors and four windows. It has a chair and a table for the teacher. It has many chairs for the students. It has also a black-board.**

TEACHER: Tahir, how many maps are hanging on the wall ?

TAHIR: Sir, there are two maps, one is of Pakistan and the other is of our North-West Frontier Province.

TEACHER: Sajid, what do you say about the map of Pakistan ?

SAJID: Sir, it is the map of our country. We live in Pakistan. We are Pakistanis. Pakistan is our country and we love it.



TEACHER: Rustam, how many pictures do you see in the new classroom ?

RUSTAM: Sir, there are three pictures in our new classroom. The first is of the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. He is the founder of Pakistan. He is Father of the Nation. The second is of Allama Muhammad Iqbal. He is our national poet. The third is of Major Aziz Bhatti. He is our national hero. He gave his life to save Pakistan.

TEACHER: Well, my boys, write fifteen lines on your new classroom and show them to me tomorrow.

## EXERCISES

### 1. CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER :

i) How many doors are there in the new classroom ?
   a) two (b) three (c) four

ii) How many windows are there in the new classroom ?
   a) two (b) three (c) four

iii) How many maps are there in the new classroom ?
   a) two (b) three (c) four

iv) How many pictures are there in the new classroom ?
   a) two. (b) three. (c) four.

### 2. Answer the following questions:

i) Who is the founder of Pakistan ?

ii) Who is our national poet ?

iii) Who is our national hero ?

### 3. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH in, on, near

i) The map is ———— the wall.

ii) There are many pictures ———— the room.

iii) The pictures are _____ the walls.

iv) The book is _____ the table.

v) The table is _____ the wall.

## 4. STRUCTURE: There is, There are.

Examples: There are six books on the table.
There is only one book on the table.

Make ten sentences.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| There is | one<br>only one | cup<br>pencil<br>book<br>cap | on the table.<br>in the desk.<br>in the cupboard.<br>in the box. |
| There are | two<br>four | cups<br>pencils<br>books<br>caps | |

# The Bridge

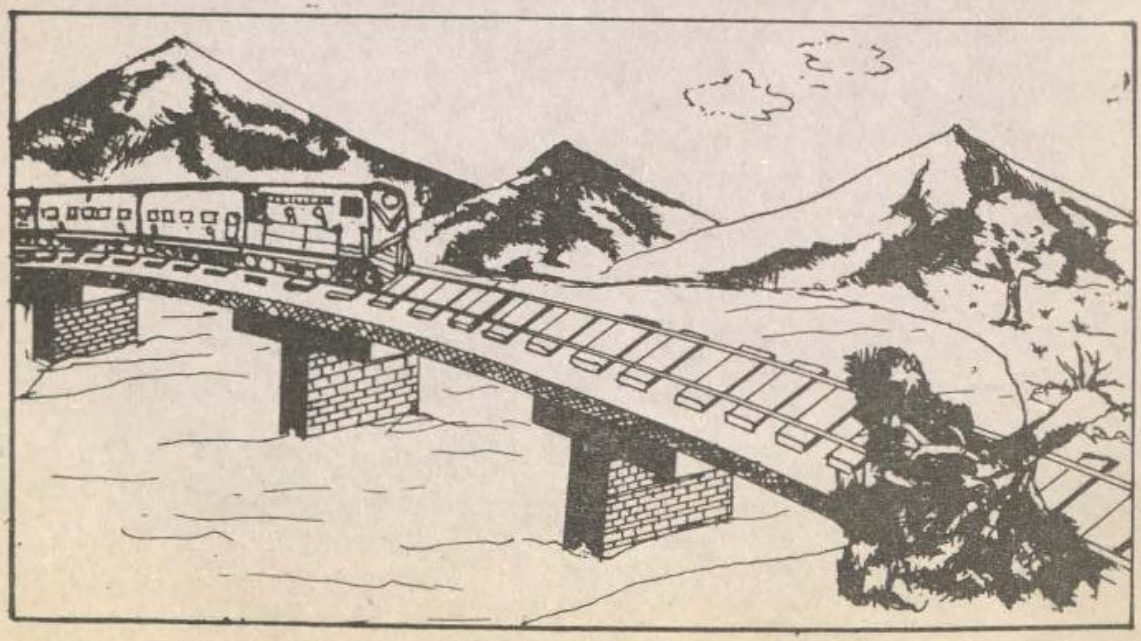
Rashid was a good boy. He was a student of class seven. He liked his school. He had a great love for his country. He did not like those people who wanted to harm Pakistan. He wanted nobody to harm it and its people.

Rashid was going home one day. On his way he saw a fallen tree on the railway bridge over the river. He knew that the train was coming. He feared that the train will hit the tree and fall into the river. Many people will be drowned in the river. He wanted to save the train and the people in it.

He could not remove the tree from the bridge. He was only a boy. There was nobody to help him. It was getting dark.

Rashid knew that the train was going to pass over the bridge. He waited there for some time.

He heard the train coming. He wanted to stop the train. He gathered some dry grass. He made a big fire on the railway lines. He stood near the fire. Rashid raised his hands. He shouted "Stop, Stop".



The driver saw the fire. He also saw Rashid. He stopped the train. He came down from the engine. The passengers also came down to see what had happened. They saw the tree on the bridge. All thanked Rashid. If he had not stopped the train, they would have all fallen down into the river. All would have been drowned. Rashid had saved all of them.

Next day the Stationmaster alongwith the Deputy Commissioner came to Rashid's school to see him. They met his Headmaster. They told him the story of Rashid's wise action and love for the people. All boys and teachers of the school assembled in the hall. They were told how Rashid saved many people by stopping the train at the fallen tree.

Everybody praised Rashid for his wise and brave action. The Deputy Commissioner gave him a watch as a reward.

## EXERCISES

### 1. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | was | |
| | were | going |
| | did not | go |

## 2. PUT THE WORD HAVING OPPOSITE MEANING IN LIST 'B', BEFORE THE WORD IN LIST 'A'.

| (A) | | (B) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| _____ | i. love | a) | right |
| _____ | ii. sitting | b) | up |
| _____ | iii. wrong | c) | hate |
| _____ | iv. dark | d) | light |
| _____ | v. down | e) | standing |

## 3. FIND THE RIGHT MEANING:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| i. | towards | a) to | b) facing | c) to the direction of |
| ii. | thought | a) idea | b) opinion | c) deep thinking |
| iii. | happened | a) incident | b) exist | c) occurred |
| iv. | reward | a) return | b) prize | c) appreciation |
| v. | wrong | a) mistake | b) confused | c) incorrect |

## 4. FILL IN THE FOLLOWING BLANKS:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ass—mbled, | r—ward, | stop—ing, | w—tch |
| br—dge. | act—on | sav—d, | burn-ng, |
| com—ng, | want—d, | ra—lway, | pe—ple, |
| ra—sed, | sit—ing, | stud—nt, | |

## 5. REARRANGE THE WORDS TO MAKE A SENTENCE:

Example: Rashid saw he also.

Answer: He also saw Rashid.

i) Rashid going home was one day.

ii) The fire saw the driver.

iii) The train he coming heard.

iv) Rashid hands his raised.

v) Thanked Rashid all.

6. STRUCTURE: Some.

Example : i. I have some bananas.

ii. He has some bananas.

Make ten sentences.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I<br>You<br>We<br>They<br>The boys | have | some | books.<br>mangoes.<br>apples.<br>rulers.<br>rubbers.<br>toys.<br>cats. |
| He<br>She<br>Rashid | has | | |

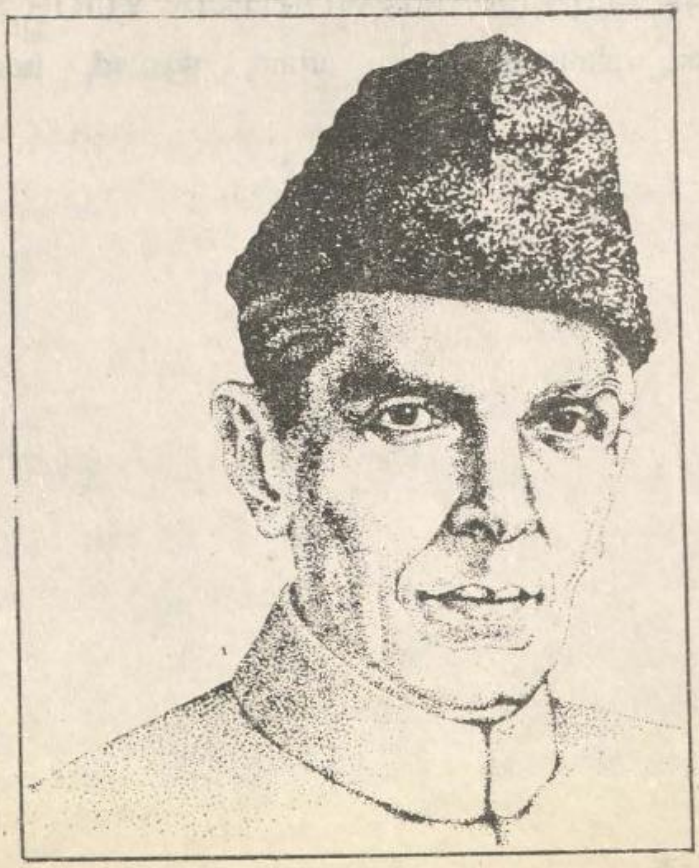
7. USE THE FOLLOWING WORDS IN YOUR SENTENCES:

**assembled, shouted, save, afraid, wanted, heard.**

# Quaid-e-Azam
# Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the founder of Pakistan. We all know him well. He was born in Karachi on Sunday the 25th December, 1876. He studied in Sind Madrassa at Karachi. He was good at studies. He was sent to England for higher education. He went to England at the age of sixteen. He returned home after passing the law examination. He was now a barrister. He worked as a lawyer for many years.

At that time the people of India were working hard to win freedom from British Rule. He joined the Congress Party and became its active member. But Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar and Dr. Iqbal requested him to lead the Muslims of India.



The Hindus wanted the English to give them the power to rule India. The Quaid-e-Azam felt that the Hindus were not true to the Muslims. So he left the Congress. He joined the Muslim League. He said that there were three powers in India; the British, the Congress and the Muslim League. The Hindus were not ready to accept this stand of the Quaid-e-Azam. On the 23rd March, 1940, the Quaid-e-Azam called a meeting of the Muslims at Lahore. The Muslims demanded a division of the country. The Muslims wanted a country of their own to be known as Pakistan. This is called the Pakistan Resolution of 1940.

He put a new country on the map of the world after great hardships. Pakistan came into being on the 14th August, 1947. We call him the Quaid-e-Azam, the great leader. We also call him "Father of the Nation", because he founded Pakistan. He became the first Governor-General of Pakistan.

He worked for Pakistan day and night. He became very weak, so he fell ill. He was taken to Ziarat in Baluchistan to take rest. Our beloved Quaid died on the 11th September, 1948. He was buried in Karachi, but he lives in our hearts. All Pakistanis love his memory.

May Allah bless our great leader !

## EXERCISES

### 1. CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER :

(i) Where was the Quaid-e-Azam born?

(a) In Mumbay. (b) In Lahore. (c) In Karachi.

ii. When was he born ?

(a) On the 11th September, 1876. (b) On the 14th August, 1876.

(c) On the 25th December, 1876.

iii. Why did he go to England ?

(a) For business. (b) For playing cricket. (c) For higher education.

## 2. PUT THE WORD HAVING THE SAME MEANING FROM LIST 'B', BEFORE THE WORD IN LIST 'A'.

| A | | B | |
|---|---|---|---|
| _____ | i. Create. | a) | building. |
| _____ | ii. Founder. | b) | to make effort. |
| _____ | iii. Struggle. | c) | maker. |
| _____ | iv. Construction | d) | to produce. |
| _____ | v. Lawyer | e) | barrister. |

## 3. PAST INDEFINITE TENSE :

Examples: I played hockey.

He played hockey.

Make ten sentences.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I<br>We<br>You<br>They<br>He<br>She<br>Aslam | wrote | a letter. / letters.<br>an application. / applications.<br>an essay. / essays.<br>a story. / stories.<br>a poem. / poems. |

Negative :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I<br>We<br>You<br>They<br>He<br>She<br>Aslam | did not write | a letter. / letters.<br>an application. / applications.<br>an essay. / essays.<br>a story. / stories.<br>a poem. / poems. |

Interrogative :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Did | I<br>we<br>you<br>they<br>he<br>she<br>Aslam | write | a letter ?/ letters ?<br>an application ?/ applications?<br>an essay ?/ essays ?<br>a story ?/ stories ?<br>a poem ?/ poems? |

## 4. USE THE FOLLOWING WORDS IN YOUR OWN SENTENCES:

Founder. Freedom. Invited. Requested. Resolution.

## 5. STRUCTURE : Where

Example: This is the place where he was born.

Make ten sentences.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| This is | the place | where | he was born.<br>the accident happened.<br>he bought the car.<br>she lost her handbag. |
| That is | | | |

# A Kind Boy

Amjad was a kind boy. He liked to help everyone. He liked games. He went to the playground every day. He played cricket. One evening Amjad was going home from the playground. He was late. So he was walking in a hurry. He wanted to reach home before it was dark.

On his way, Amjad saw a dog. It had a big cut on its head. Someone had hit the dog with a stone. The dog was weak and ill. It could not walk. Amjad felt sorry for the dog. He did not like to leave the dog alone. He brought it home.

Amjad washed the wound. He gave the dog some water to drink. He gave him some bones to eat. He said, "You are a good dog. I shall call you Kalu. You are my dog and I shall look after you".

Kalu and Amjad became friends. Kalu remained at home when Amjad went to school. They went to the playground together in the evening. After a few days, Kalu was strong and healthy. He ran about with Amjad quite happily.

One day Amjad and Kalu went to the nearby river. Amjad wanted to bathe in the river. He took off his clothes. He began to bathe. He did not know how to swim. He slipped and fell into deep water. Amjad cried. But there was no one to help him. Kalu jumped into the river to save his friend. We know all dogs can swim. Kalu caught hold of Amjad's foot in his teeth and pulled him out of the deep water.

Amjad thanked Kalu and said, "You are a faithful friend. I shall always keep you with me."

## EXERCISES

### 1. CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER:

i. What kind of boy was Amjad?
(a) coward. (b) timid. (c) kind boy.

ii. What game did he play ?
(a) Football. (b) Cricket. (c) Volleyball.

iii. What did he see on the way ?
(a) a dog. (b) a cat. (c) a horse.

iv. What did he give to the dog to eat ?
(a) meat. (b) fish. (c) bones.

v. What did he give to the dog to drink ?
(a) milk. (b) water. (c) syrup.

### 2. SEPARATE THE COMMON AND PROPER NOUNS FROM THE GIVEN LIST. FOLLOW THE EXAMPLES:

EXAMPLES :

COMMON NOUN: The teacher is here.
Horses eat grass.
Give me a book.

PROPER NOUN : Ali is my brother.
The boy went to Mardan.

LIST : Amjad, boy, Muslims, Games, Cricket, Dog, Head, Stone, Water, Horse, Kalu, Friend, Clothes.

## 3. CHANGE INTO NEGATIVE :

Example : He liked to help everyone.

Answer : He did not like to help everyone.

i. He went to the playground.
ii. He saw a dog on his way.
iii. He gave him some bones to eat.
iv. Amjad felt sorry for the dog.
v. He took off his clothes.

## 4. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE GIVEN WORDS:

to, on, for, at, about.

i. Amjad saw a dog _____ his way.
ii. He ran _____ with Amjad quite happily.
iii. Amjad gave the dog some water _____ drink.
iv. Amjad wanted _____ bathe in the river.
v. Kalu remained _____ home.

## 5. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB :

i. He _____ to help everyone. (to like)
ii. Amjad _____ sorry for the dog. (to feel)

iii. He did not ———— to leave the dog. (to like)

iv. Kalu ———— hold of Amjad's foot. (to catch)

v. I shall always ———— you with me. (to keep)

## 6. STRUCTURE :

Examples He gave the dog some water to drink.

Mr. Amjad told Rashid to stand up.

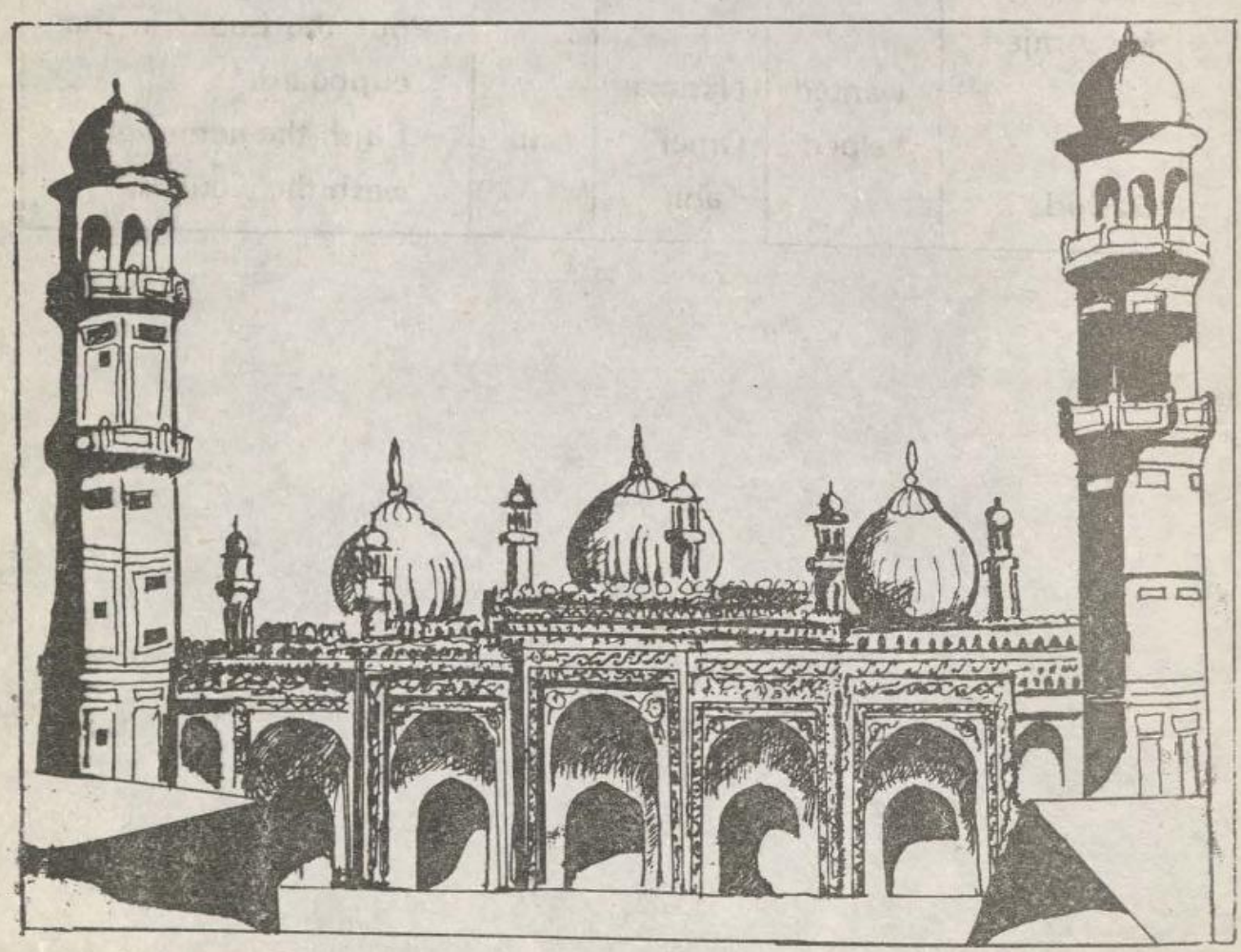
Make sentences. It is the capital.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Amjad<br>Mr. Amjad<br><br><br>Rashid | wanted<br>helped | Nasima<br>Omer<br>Tahir | to | put the books in the cupboard.<br>finish the homework.<br>wash the wounds. |

# Nazir Khan visits Peshawar

Nazir Khan is a student of the seventh class. He lives in a village. He is now visiting Peshawar and staying with his uncle. He writes a letter to his friend, Gul Khan. He tells him about Peshawar.

Now let us see what Nazir Khan has written to his friend, Gul Khan.



4 The Mall,
Peshawar Cantt.
Nov: 7, 1997,

My dear Gul Khan,

I am sorry I could not write to you earlier. I came to Peshawar on the 20th October and am staying with my uncle.

Peshawar is a beautiful city. It is a large city. It is the capital of our Province. I saw Qilla Bala Hisar. It is a big fort. I also visited Masjid-e-Mohabat Khan. It is a very beautiful mosque. I also went to the Peshawar Museum. I saw old statues, coins and weapons there. My uncle also took me to the famous Qissa Khwani Bazaar. It is a wide and beautiful Bazaar. There are different kinds of big and small shops. I also saw Chowk Yadgar. It is famous for holding meetings. It is surrounded by many shops and banks. I went to the Peshawar Stadium. You know that it is the centre of games. I also saw the famous Islamia College and the University of Peshawar. I felt great joy to see beautiful parks and buildings there. The next day, my uncle took me to the Airport. When we reached there, we saw a P.I.A. Boeing plane landing. It was a huge plane. It was very interesting to see the passengers coming out of it. You must also come to Peshawar to see all these places. Please pay my respects to your father and mother.

Please write to me soon.

Yours sincerely,
Nazir Khan.

## EXERCISES

### 1. CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER :

i. When did Nazir Khan reach Peshawar ?
(a) on the 20th October. (b) on the 20th November.
(c) on the 20th December.

ii. With whom did Nazir Khan stay at Peshawar ?
(a) with his father. (b) with his uncle. (c) with his brother.

iii. When did he write a letter to Gul Khan ?
(a) on November 6th, 1997 (b) on November 7th, 1997.
(c) on November 8th, 1997

iv. What did Nazir Khan see in the Museum ?
(a) Animals. (b) Birds. (c) Statues.

v. Which city is the capital of the NWFP?
(a) Mardan. (b) Kohat. (c) Peshawar.

### 2. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE GIVEN WORDS :

of, by, for to with

i. He stayed ———— his uncle.
ii. It is the capital ———— our province.
ii. He wants ———— tell him about Peshawar.
iv. It is famous ———— holding meetings.
v. It is surrounded ———— shops and banks.

## 3. WRITE AN ANSWER TO NAZIR KHAN'S LETTER WITH THE HELP OF THE FOLLWING OUTLINES :

thankful to you for ————————nice letter. ————————want to see the Peshawar Museum and Masjid-e-Mohabat Khan with ————————My father ————————out. I ————————ask ———— to allow me to go to ————————. I ————————write you soon.

Yours ————————

## 4. USE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS :

i. My uncle ————————me to Qissa Khwani Bazaar. (to take)
ii. I also ————————Chowk Yadgar. (to see)
iii. I ————————to the Peshawar Stadium. (to go)
iv. You ————————that it is the centre of games. (to know)
v. I ————————great joy to see beautiful parks. (to feel)

## 5. CHANGE INTO INTERROGATIVE :

Example: I saw a boy.
Answer: Did I see a boy ?

i. I saw Qilla Bala Hisar.
ii. I visited Masjid-e-Mohabat Khan.
iii. We reached the Peshawar Stadium.
iv. I went to the Islamia College.

## 6. STRUCTURE : Must.

Examples : You must come to Peshawar.
They must do it again.

Make ten sentences.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| You | must | do it again. |
| They | | say what happened. |
| Some of them | | play football. |
| The children | | bring it back. |
| The boys | | take advice. |

# A Camel and a Jackal

Once upon a time a camel and a jackal were fast friends. The jackal was very cunning. One day he said to the camel. "There is a field of melons across the river. Let us enjoy a good meal." The camel agreed and carried the jackal on his back across the river.

Soon they reached the field and began to eat melons. When the jackal had his fill, he began to howl. The camel cried, "What are you doing , my friend? The farmer will come and give us a sound beating." The jackal replied, "I am so sorry, but I cannot help it. It is my habit to howl after a hearty meal."

The farmer heard the jackal and came to the spot. The jackal saw the farmer and ran away. The farmer swa the camel in the field and gave his a good beating. The camel was very angry with the jackal.

On their return, the jackal jumped on the back of the camel. When they reached the middle of the river, the camel began to roll in the water. The jackal said, "What are you doing, my friend? You see the water is too deep for me. I shall be drowned."

The camel replied, " I cannot help it, It is my habit to roll in the water after a sound beating".

The poor jackal fell down in the river and was drowned.

MORAL: "As you sow, so shall you reap."

## EXERCISES

### 1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS :

i. What did the jackal say to the camel?
ii. What did the jackal do after eating the melons?
iii. What request did the camel make to the jackal?
iv. What excuse did the jackal make?
v. How was the jackal punished?

### 2. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

**Cam–l Jack–l, Mel–n, Carri–d, Repli–d, How–ing, Midd–e, Drown–d, S–w, Re–p.**

### 3. CHOOSE THE RIGHT MEANING :

**i. Across**

**(a) from one side to another side, (b) to walk along.**
**(c) to move to another side.**

ii. Enjoy.
(a) happy. (b) amuse. (c) to feel pleasure.

iii. Sound.
(a) clang clang. (b) voice. (c) rumble.

iv. Roll.
(a) move along by turning. (b) slink. (c) slip.

v. Heavy.
(a) dull. (b) weighty. (c) load.

## 4. GIVE THE SECOND AND THIRD FORMS OF THE FOLLOWING VERBS :

say, enjoy, agree, reach, begin, eat, howl, cry, come, live, help, see, give, jump, roll, do, drown, fall.

## 5. USE THE FOLLOWING WORDS IN YOUR OWN SENTENCES :

Fast, Reached, Howl, Middle, Deep.

## 6. WRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES AFTER CHANGING THE NOUNS INTO PLURAL :

i. The man saw the bird in the tree.
ii. The book is on the desk.
iii. He asked the child to post the letter.
iv. The monkey sat on the branch.
v. The cow and the ox were in the field.

vi. The man and the woman took the baby in the cart.
vii. Give the pen to your brother.
viii. The teacher taught the boy in the school.
ix. I can touch my tooth with my finger.
x. They put the knife in the box.

## 7. CHANGE INTO QUESTION FORM :

Example: The camel agreed.
Answer: did the camel agree?

i. The jackal began to howl.
ii. The camel cried.
iii. The jackal ran away.
iv. The farmer came to the spot.

## 8. STRUCTURE : Across

Examples : He came across the road.
There is a field of melons across the road.

Make fifteen sentences.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I<br>We<br>You<br>They<br>He<br>She<br>Aslam | came across | the garden.<br>the river.<br>the playground.<br>the street.<br>the road.<br>the park. |

9. PUT THE WORD HAVING THE SAME MEANING IN LIST 'B', BEFORE THE WORD IN LIST 'A'.

| A | B |
|---|---|
| _____ i. Reply. | a) arrived. |
| _____ ii. Howl. | b) amuse. |
| _____ iii. Enjoy. | c) answer. |
| _____ iv. Reached. | d) cry. |
| _____ v. Agree. | e) accept. |

# Shaheen's Cat

Shaheen is a little girl. She lives in Abbottabad. She went to her aunt's house. She saw a beautiful cat there. She asked her aunt to give her the cat. Shaheen's aunt gave her the cat. She thanked her aunt.

Shaheen loves her cat. The cat is very beautiful. Its name is Mano. It has a round head. It has a long tail. Its body is very soft. Its ears are small. It has blue eyes. Its eyes shine at night. It can see well in the dark. Its tongue is rough. It has sharp claws. It has soft pads under its feet. It can walk without making a noise.

It is playful and fond of children. It plays with Shaheen. It loves Shaheen. It sits quietly when Shaheen is reading. It goes with Shaheen into the garden. It jumps on the grass. It runs after the children. When Shaheen calls it Mano, it runs to her.

Mano is fond of milk. She eats meat, too. She is good hunter. She kills rats and snakes. There are rats in the house of Shaheen. These rats are afraid of Mano. When she says, "Mew, Mew", the rats run away. Mano catches rats every day. She always sits near the hole. She catches a rat and plays with it for some time. Then she eats it up.

All the members of Shaheen's family love Mano. Shaheen's mother gives her milk daily. Shahid, the brother of Shaheen, brings meat for her. Shahid also plays with her. Shaheen's father also likes Mano. He brings fish for her.

Mano sleeps on Shaheen's bed. She is a neat cat. She cleans her face when she eats or drinks something. She is very clean in her habits. She is very intelligent. She remains with Shaheen. She sits in her lap. She is liked by all.

## EXERCISES

### 1. CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER :

i. Where does Shaheen live ?
(a) In Murree. (b) In Abbottabad (c) In Rawalpindi.

ii. Who gave Shaheen a beautiful cat ?
(a) Her mother (b) Her sister. (c) Her aunt.

iii. What is the name of the cat ?
(a) Mano. (b) Lucy. (c) Gracy.

iv. Who eats the rats ?
(a) Dog. (b) Snake. (c) Cat.

v. What does Mano like to drink ?
(a) Water. (b) Syrup. (c) Milk.

vi. What does Mano like to eat ?
(a) Meat. (b) Fish. (c) Egg.

vii Can Mano see at night ?
(a) No. (b) Yes.

## 2. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES BY USING

has, hasn't, have, haven't.

i. Shaheen ———— a beautiful cat.
ii. They ———— many fat rats in the house.
iii. They ———— many cats in their house.
iv. Mano ———— black hair on her body.
v. Mano ———— white hair on her body.
vi Mano ———— blue eyes.
vii. Mano ———— black eyes.
viii Mano ———— eaten all the rats.

## 3. CHANGE INTO NEGATIVE SENTENCES :

i. It likes milk.
ii. It has soft hair.
iii. It eats meat, too.
iv. It catches a rat.
v. It loves Shaheen's bed.
vi. Mano sleeps on Shaheen's bed.
vii. Mano can see at night.
viii. She thanked her aunt.

ix. These rats are afraid of Mano.

x. She saw a beautiful cat there.

## 4. FIND THE RIGHT MEANING :

i. Ask.

(a) say. (b) tell. (c) request.

ii. Beautiful.

(a) lovely. (b) pretty. (c) charming.

iii. Soft.

(a) clean. (b) rough. (c) tender.

iv. Fond.

(a) interested. (b) keen. (c) like.

v. Family.

(a) group of husband, wife and children. (b) relatives. (c) friends.

## 5. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

beaut–ful, bl–e, ton–ue, rou–h, pla–ful, chil–ren, qui–tly, me–t, hab–ts, cle–ns

## 6. USE THE FOLLOWING WORDS IN YOUR OWN SENTENCES :

Saw, Aunt, Thanked, Animal, Intelligent.

## 7. PUT THE WORD HAVING THE OPPOSITE MEANING IN LIST 'B', BEFORE THE WORD IN LIST 'A'.

| (A) | (B) |
|---|---|
| _____ 1. Soft. | (a) Dull |
| _____ ii. Sharp | (b) dislike |
| _____ iii. Long | (c) dirty |
| _____ iv. Beautiful | (d) rough |
| _____ v. Like | (e) short |
| _____ vi. Clean | (f) ugly |
| _____ vii. Intelligent | (g) blunt. |

## 8. ADJECTIVES :

READ AND SPELL ALOUD.

Example : Short—Shorter—Shortest.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | long. | old. | young. |
| | tall. | small. | cold. |
| | brave. | thick. | strong. |
| | weak. | clean. | low. |
| | clever. | wide. | large. |

Example: Big—Bigger—Biggest.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (B) | fat. | hot. | sad. | thin. |

Example: Happy—Happier—Happiest.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (C) | pretty. | heavy. | dirty. |
| | greedy. | ugly. | busy. |

Example : Beautiful—more beautiful—most beautiful.

(D) careful. careless. difficult.

dangerous: exciting. comfortable.

## 9. FILL IN THE FOLLOWING BLANKS WITH THE GIVEN ADJECTIVES:

beautiful, small, good, long, blue.

i. Shaheen's cat has ———— eyes.

ii. She saw a ———— cat there.

iii. The cat has a ———— tail.

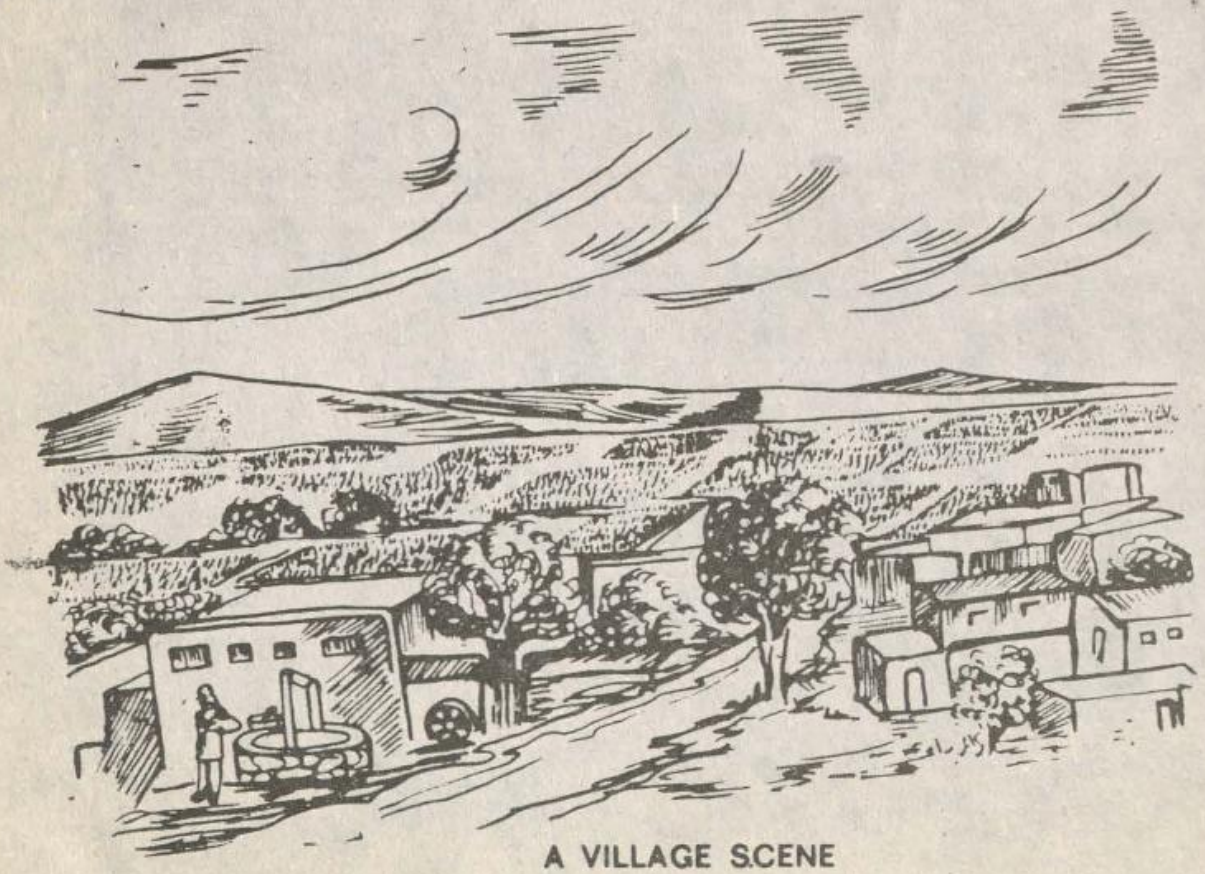
iv. The cat is a ———— animal.

v. Shaheen's cat has ———— ears.

# A Village in the NWFP

Hamid is a small boy. He studies in class seven. He lives in a small village. There are many houses in the village. These houses are made of mud. The villagers make the houses themselves. The walls and rooms are also made of mud. Some people use bricks or stones to build the walls.

Hamid's father is a farmer. There are many farmers in his village. The farmers work hard all day. They work in their fields. Many crops are grown in the fields. The fields are green with the wheat crop. The farmers will reap the wheat crop when it is yellow. The farmers will sell the wheat in the market. They will carry it in bullock- carts. Our bread is made of wheat which is grown in all the villages of the Frontier Province. We also get maize, barley, gram and millet from our fields.



A VILLAGE SCENE

Everybody gets up early in the morning. The men go to work in the fields. The women work in the houses. They cook meals and wash clothes. They look after their livestock. They also work in fields with their men. The girls look after the small babies. The boys go to school. Those who do not go to school, take their cattle to the fields. Everybody in the village works hard all day.

The villagers eat pure food. They have plenty of milk, butter and curd. They also grow some vegetables for themselves. Their health is good. They are strong and stout.

When a person falls ill, they take their patient to a hospital in the town. The government is opening dispensaries in the villages. It has also opened schools in the villages. Roads have also been constructed. The villagers clean their streets themselves. It is good to work with one's own hands. Each village has a mosque. Men and boys go to the mosque for prayers. Each village has a 'hujra'. The hujra is a guest house, a club and a place of enjoyment for men only. It is the centre of social life in the village. The male villagers come to the 'hujra in the evening. They meet for rest and relaxation after the day's hard work. They discuss the news of the day. They express their views freely. The elder family members talk of the good old days, when there were less worries and less problems. There was no noise and even the big cities were not crowded. A lot of changes have taken place now. There are more houses and lesser fields. Trees have also disappeared because more houses are being built. The elder family members sigh with worry when people bring bad news from the towns. The elders tell their people to keep their families small and lead a life full of joy and happiness.

The village life is simple and full of joy. The village is a happy home of happy people. So Hamid is very happy with his simple and charming village life.

## EXERCISES

1. STRUCTURE:

EXAMPLES :

i. I have burnt myself with fire.
ii. You make that dress yourself.
iii. Miss Nasim sews her clothes herself.
iv. Tahir wrote the letter himself.
v. The boys finished the work themselves.
vi. We lost ourselves when we went to the city.

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

myself, ourselves, yourself, themselves, himself, herself,

i. I saw _____ in the mirror.
ii. Be careful or you will hurt _____.
iii. Rashid solved the sum _____.
iv. Nasim dressed _____ for the party.
v. The boys hurt _____ in a match.
vi. We cleaned our chairs _____.

2. CHANGE THE VERB INTO THE PAST TENSE AS HAS BEEN DONE IN SENTENCE NO. 1 :

i. Hamid is a small boy. (Hamid was a small boy.)
ii. The walls are made of mud.
iii. We use bricks to make the walls.
iv. There are many farmers in the village.
v. We make our bread from wheat.

3. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

i. Who makes the houses in the village ?
ii. Do the farmers work hard ?

iii. What do we get from our fields ?
vi. Do all the villages have hospitals ?
v. How do the villagers treat their patients ?
vi. What kind of food is eaten by the villagers ?
vii. How do the villagers get milk and butter ?
viii. Do all the children in the villages go to school ?
ix. Who takes the cattle out to the fields ?
x. Who looks after the babies when the villagers are out in the fields for work ?

4. FILL IN THE MISSING LETTERS :

but _ er, veg _ table, c _ rd, pray _ r, cen _ re, soc _ al,

5. PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE :

Examples : I play hockey.
She plays hockey.

MAKE AS MANY SENTENCES AS YOU CAN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I<br>We<br>You<br>They | write | a letter. / letters.<br>an application. / applications.<br>an essay. / essays.<br>a story. / stories.<br>a poem. / poems. |
| He<br>She<br>Aslam | writes | |

## NEGATIVE :

**Examples :** **I do not play hockey.**

**She does not play hockey.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I<br>We<br>You<br>They | do not | write | a letter. / letters.<br>an application. / applications.<br>an essay. / essays.<br>a story. / stories.<br>a poem. / poems |
| He<br>She<br>Aslam<br>Saleema | does not | | |

## INTERROGATIVE :

Examples : Do I play ?

Does she play ?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do | I<br>we<br>you<br>they | write | a letter ?/ letters ?<br>an application ?/ applications ?<br>an essay ?/ essays ?<br>a story ?/ stories ?<br>a poem ?/ poems ? |
| Does | he<br>she<br>Aslam<br>Saleema | | |

6. FOR THE DICTIONARY :

FIND THE MEANING OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS :

bricks, mud, farmers, crops, yellow, bullocks, barley, gram, millet, cattle, curd, vegetable, mosque.

7. PUT THE WORD HAVING THE SAME MEANING IN LIST ' B', BEFORE THE WORD IN LIST ' A' :

| A | | B | |
|---|---|---|---|
| _____ | i. plenty | a) | pleased |
| _____ | ii. reap | b) | food |
| _____ | iii. meal | c) | clean |
| _____ | iv. wash | d) | cut |
| _____ | v. strong | e) | enough |
| _____ | vi. happy | f) | powerful |

# Our Garden

Rustam, Shaheen and Aisha are playing. Rustam and Shaheen are brother and sister. Aisha is their friend. They are playing in their garden.

Rustam and Shaheen are running. Aisha is trying to catch them. Aisha catches Shaheen. Now Rustam and Aisha are running. Shaheen is running after them. Now they are playing the game of hide and seek. Rustam is hiding behind the trees. Shaheen is hiding behind the rose-bush. Aisha is seeking them.

The garden belongs to Rustam and Shaheen. Rustam waters the plants. Shaheen helps him. Their father and mother also look after the garden.

The garden is very beautiful. It is full of beautiful flowers. The roses blossom in plenty. There is a sweet smell everywhere in

the garden. The green grass looks very pleasant. Rustam, Shaheen and Aisha sit on the green grass. They play on it. Sometimes they study while sitting on the green grass.

The garden has many fruit trees. It has several rows of mango trees. Mangoes are very delicious. All the three children eat mangoes happily. It has orange and lemon trees. Rustam's father has also planted some apple trees. Shaheen looks after the apple trees. She likes apples very much. Aisha helps her in watering the apple trees and the flowers.

On one side of the garden, Rustam's father has sown vegetables in a plot. Shaheen's mother looks after these vegetables. She spends two hours daily in the plot. She does not buy vegetables from the bazaar. She gets them from her garden.

All the three children play in it. They also sing sometimes. Birds sit in the trees and sing sweet songs. Some birds make a lot of noise. Rustam has a football. All the children sometimes play football.

All the three children have plucked some flowers. Aisha's mother likes flowers very much. It is dark now. They are going home.

## EXERCISES

### 1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS :

i. Who are Rustam and Shaheen ?

ii. Is Aisha the sister of Shaheen ?

iii. Where are the children playing ?

iv. Who waters the plants ?
v. Who helps in watering the plants ?
vi. Are there orange trees in the garden ?
vii Are there mango trees in the garden ?
viii. Has the garden beautiful flowers ?
ix. Who looks after the vegetables ?

## 2. GIVE THE SECOND AND THIRD FORMS OF THE FOLLOWING VERBS :

play, belong, water, help, look after, sit, sing, make, catch, pluck, like, go, try, run.

## 3. PUT THE WORD HAVING THE SAME MEANING IN LIST 'B', BEFORE THE WORD IN LIST 'A'.

| A | B |
|---|---|
| _____ i. Pluck | a) too much |
| _____ ii. Rows | b) tasty |
| _____ iii. Beautiful | c) lines |
| _____ iv. Delicious | d) to pick up |
| _____ v. A lot of | e) pretty |

# Big Things and Little Things

I cannot do the big things
That I should like to do,
To make the earth for ever fair,
The sky for ever blue.
But I can do the small things,
That help to make it sweet,
Though clouds arise and fill the skies,
And the storms beat.

(Anonymous)

## EXERCISES

### 1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS :

i. What does the small boy say ?
ii. What does he like to do ?
iii. What can he do while he is small ?

### 2. PUT THE WORD HAVING THE OPPOSITE MEANING IN LIST 'B', BEFORE THE WORD IN LIST 'A'.

| A | | B |
|---|---|---|
| _____ i. | Fair | a) sour |
| _____ ii. | Small | b) empty |
| _____ iii. | Arise | c) unfair |
| _____ iv. | Fill | d) big |
| _____ v. | Sweet | e) sit |

## 3. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORDS:

i. The sky is _____. (blue, brown, yellow)

ii. The garden is _____. (white, red, green)

iii. The water is _____. (red, blue, white)

iv) The clouds are _____. (blue, black, red)

## 4. STRUCTURE : Can, Can't.

EXAMPLES : I can touch my feet.

I can't touch my feet.

MAKE SENTENCES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I<br>We<br>You<br>They<br>The boys<br>He<br>She<br>The girls | can<br><br><br><br><br><br>can't | ride a bicycle./bicycles.<br>bend a ruler./rulers.<br>touch the ceiling.<br>lift the table./tables.<br>swim.<br>read the newspaper./<br>newspapers |

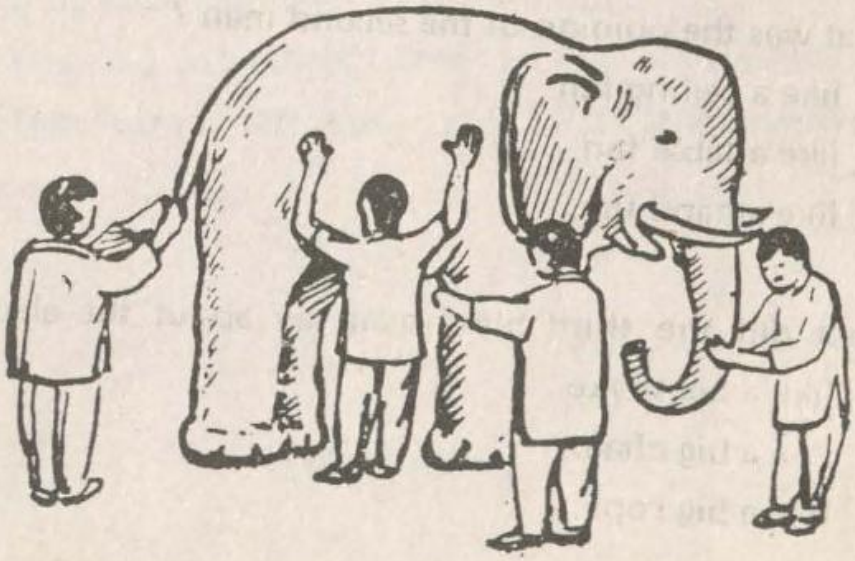
# Four Blind Men and the Elephant

Once upon a time there were four blind men. They were friends. They lived in a village. They had heard about an elephant. So they had a great desire to know what an elephant was.

Luckily, they went to Lahore. There they went to the zoo. A gentleman led them to an elephant. They stood around the body of the elephant. They wanted to know it by touching its body.

Each one got hold of a part of its body. One of them held its leg. He cried that it was like a pillar. "No", the other said who touched its ear, "It is like a big hand fan."

The third one cried, "you are both wrong. It is like a big snake." He held its trunk and thought it like a big snake. The last man caught hold of its tail and shouted, "You are all mistaken. It is not like a pillar. It is not like a big hand fan. It is also not like a big snake. I think it is like a rope having a bushy end."



They all quarrelled with one another. No one was ready to change his thinking.

"Appearances are often deceptive."

## EXERCISES

### 1. CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER :

i. How many blind men went to the zoo ?

(a) two. (b) three. (c) four

ii. Why did they go to the zoo ?

a) to know about the monkeys.
b) to know about the elephant.
c) to know about the lion.

iii. What did the first man think about the elephant?

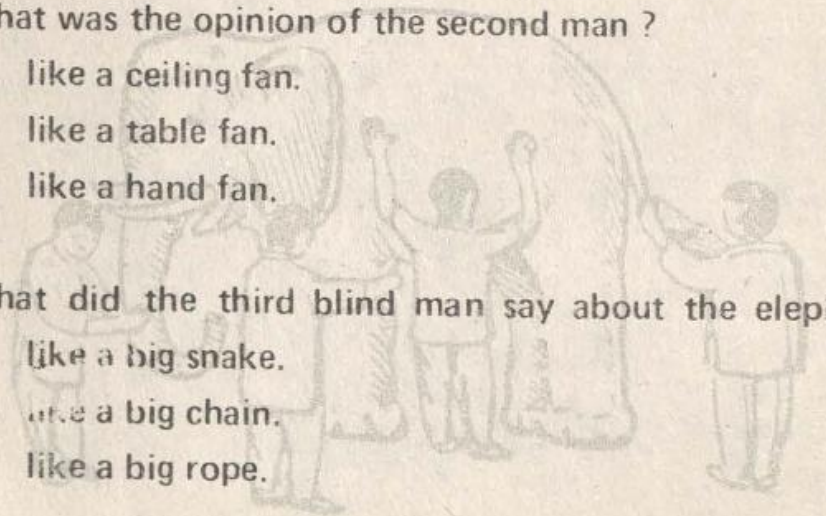
a) like a pillar. b) like a tree. c) like a beam.

iv. What was the opinion of the second man ?

a) like a ceiling fan.
b) like a table fan.
c) like a hand fan.

v. What did the third blind man say about the elephant ?

a) like a big snake.
b) like a big chain.
c) like a big rope.



vi. What was the opinion of the fourth man about the elephant ?

a) like a brush having a thorn.

b) like a tree having a branch.

c) like a rope having a bushy end.

## 2. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

fri –nd, eleph–nt, des–re, touchi–g, tho–ght, cr–ed.

## 3. FIND THE SECOND AND THIRD FORMS OF THE FOLLOWING VERBS :

touch, cry, think, go, teach, quarrel, blow, get, lead, live.

## 4. WRITE THE CORRECT VERBS :

i. They did not (live/lived) in a village.

ii. They had (hear/heard) about an elephant.

iii. They have (went/gone) to Lahore.

iv. They did not (stood/stand) around the elephant.

v. They have (quarrel/quarrelled) with one another.

## 5 STRUCTURE : Another.

EXAMPLES : We want another book.
He wants another book.

MAKE TEN SENTENCES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I | want | another | pair of shoes. |
| We | | | knife. |
| You | need | | ball. |
| They | | | pen. |
| The boys | | | ruler. |
| He | wants | | rubber. |
| She | | | |
| Rashid | needs | | |

# Good Manners

We say that a boy or girl has good manners if he or she acts nicely, or if he or she is kind and helpful to others. Everyone likes a person with good manners but no one likes a person with bad ones. Now let us see what good manners are. How do you know what to do and what not to do ?

Here are some examples of the things that a well-mannered boy or girl does or does not do.

Sajjad never laughs at people when they are in trouble. But he tries to help them. He is always kind. He is never cruel to people or to animals. He respects his elders. He takes care of his old grandfather and grandmother. He goes to their room daily. He does what he is told by them to do.

He obeys his father, mother and teachers. He is kind to his younger brothers and sisters. He loves them very much. He is the eldest. So he helps his mother in looking after his brothers and sisters.

When people are waiting for a bus, or at a post-office, he does not push. He waits for his turn. In the bus he gives his seat to an elder person, or a lady, who is standing. If, by chance, he steps on somebody or by chance something happens which he does not mean to do, he feels sorry and says, "Excuse me please".

His sister Sajida is also a very good girl. She has good manners. She is kind to others. She always helps those who are in trouble. She does little jobs for her mother at home. She helps her in

keeping the house clean. She also helps her in laying the table, and serving at the table at meal times. She cleans the table after the meals. She is always helpful to her father, Mr. Amjad. She does little jobs for him too. She cleans his table, and puts the papers on it in order. She presses his handkerchief and so on.

She looks after her baby brother. She feeds him. She cleans him and makes him happy with her kindness.

Both Sajjad and Sajida have good manners. Whenever they meet their parents and friends, they greet them. When they receive something from somebody, they say, "thank you". They say "please" when they make a request to somebody.

Sajjad stands up while speaking to a lady. Both, brother and sister, stand up when an older person comes in. They do not sit down until the other person is seated. They do not speak when other people are talking. They do not talk too much. They only speak when they are asked.

They have good table manners. They are always at the table in time for meals. They sit quietly. When their elders come in, they stand up and sit when they are seated. They start their meals with "Bismillah" and finish it saying "Alhamadolillah" and Sajida and her brother Sajjad help their mother in cleaning the table.

Both of them are good students at school. They are obedient, hardworking and respectful. They do not make a noise in their class-room. They are always busy in their school work. They ask their class-fellows to sit quietly. They ask them to do the

class work when the teacher is away. They do not laugh loudly. They do not laugh in the class. They do not make fun of others but help their weaker class-fellows.

Sajjad is the class monitor and Sajida is the head girl of her School. Sajjad is a boy scout and Sajida is a senior girl guide. Both are patrol leaders of their companies.

They are liked by their teachers and friends. Both are loved by their parents and relatives because they are well- behaved.

Dear boys and girls ! You should also follow their manners and become good and well –mannered like them.

## EXERCISES

1 CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER :

i. God helps those who help _____.

(a) himself. (b) herself. (c) themselves.

ii. Trust in God and do the _____.

(a) wrong (b) harm. (c) right.

iii. Do good and have _____.

(a) bad (b) worst. (c) good.

iv. Always _____ your elders.

(a) tease. (b) like. (c) respect.

2 PUT THE WORD HAVING THE OPPOSITE MEANING IN LIST 'B', BEFORE THE WORD IN LIST 'A'.

| | A | | B |
|---|---|---|---|
| _____ i. | Nicely | a) | pull |
| _____ ii. | Good | b) | disobey |
| _____ iii. | Laugh | c) | younger |
| _____ iv. | Cruel | d) | badly |
| _____ v. | Elder | e) | bad |
| _____ vi. | Obey | f) | weep |
| _____ vii. | Push | g) | kind |

3 STRUCTURE : Too

EXAMPLES : They do not talk too much.
They were too small.

MAKE FIFTEEN SENTENCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| They were<br>Sajjad is<br>He was | too | tired.<br>ill.<br>small.<br>lazy. |
| It is<br>It was<br>It will be | too | cold.<br>late.<br>wet.<br>dark. |

## 4. FIND THE RIGHT MEANING:

i. Lay (a) spread on a surface.
(b) sleep. (c) set.

ii. Respectful. (a) who shows respect.
(b) obedient. (c) sincere.

iii. Relative. (a) family member.
(b) dealing with (c) relation.

iv. Press. (a) stress.
(b) to push downward. (c) extract.

v. Manner. (a) behaviour.
(b) habit. (c) attitude.

## MAKE SENTENCES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I<br>We<br>You<br>They<br>The boys | have | no/not | a | book./books.<br>ruler./rulers<br>pencil./pencils<br>rubber./rubbers.<br>map./maps<br>newspaper./<br>newspapers<br>cold.<br>cat./cats.<br>dog./dogs.<br>cow./cows.<br>tail./tails. |
| He<br>She<br>It<br>Aslam | has | | | |

INTERROGATIVE :

EXAMPLES : Have I a book ?
Has he a book ?

MAKE TWENTY SENTENCES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Have | I<br>you<br>we<br>the boys | a | book ?/books ?<br>pencil ?/pencils ?<br>ruler ?/rulers ?<br>map ?/maps ?<br>newspaper ?/<br>newspapers ?<br>cold?<br>cat ?/ cats ?<br>dog ?/ dogs ?<br>cow ?/ cows ? |
| Has | he<br>she<br>Aslam | | |

# Syed Ahmad Shaheed

Syed Ahmad Shaheed was born at Bareli in 1786. He went to Delhi for education. He was the student of Shah Abdul Qadir. Shah Abdul Qadir was the younger brother of Shah Abdul Aziz. After education, he went to Tonk. He joined the army of Amir Ahmad in 1811. He got his military training at Tonk. He came back to Delhi at the age of thirty.

He began teaching the people in 1816. The Muslims had forgotten the spirit of Islam. Syed Ahmad, through his sermons, tried to put them on the right path. His speeches had great effect on the listeners.

Syed Ahmad went to Makkah in 1821. He performed Haj there. He visited many holy places in Muslim countries. He lived in Arab countries for two years. He came back to India in 1823. He wanted to free India from the non-Muslim rule. He wanted to fight against the English and free his country.

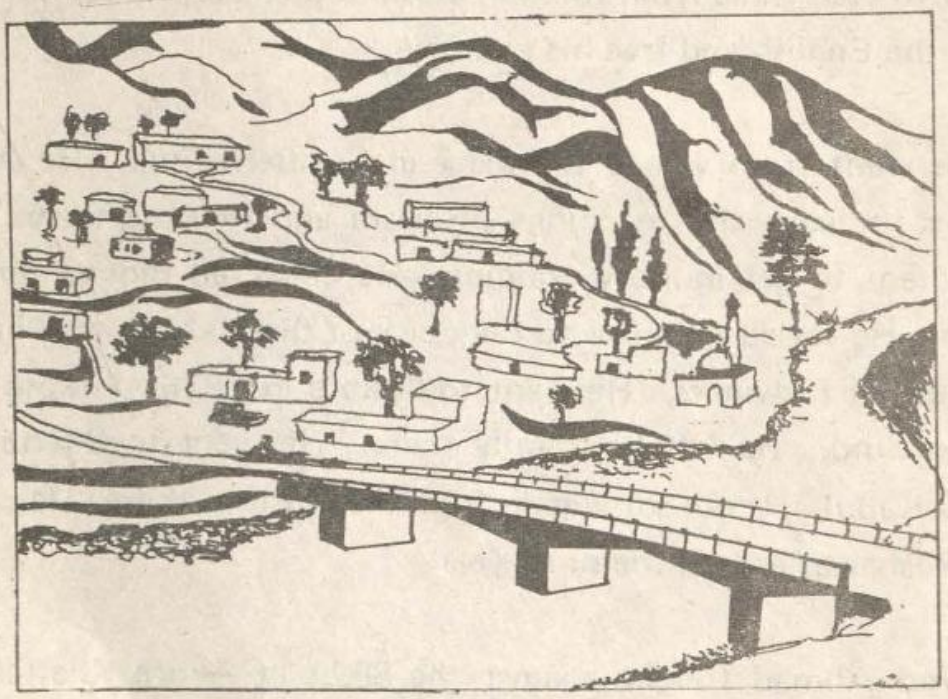
He went from village to village in Northern India. He asked Muslims to learn the teachings of Islam and practise them. He asked them to get military training. He collected money for his mission. He raised an army to fight against the Sikhs in the Punjab. and Frontier Provinces. He went to Pirkote in 1826. Pirkote is a village in Sind. He left his family there. He went to Quetta and then to Kabul. He got some help from the Muslims there. He came to the Peshawar area in the same year.

Syed Ahmad fought against the Sikhs at Akora Khattak in 1827. He beat the Sikh army. They were afraid of Syed Ahmad.

Ranjit Singh was the Ruler of the Punjab at that time. He could not beat the Muslims in the battle-field. Ranjit Singh paid a large amount of money to Sardar Yar Muhammad Khan and Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan and got their help against Syed Ahmed. The Sikh Ruler succeeded in his attempt to weaken the Muslims.

Syed Ahmed went to the Mansehra District. He set up his camp at Balakot. The enemies of Islam tried to kill the Muslim leader by poisoning his food. He ate the poisoned food and fell ill.

Syed Ahmed and his followers had become weak. Many of the people had gone back to their homes. But they were not afraid of the Sikhs. The Sikh army surrounded Syed Ahmed and his men. Syed Ahmed and his dear friend Shah Ismail became martyrs, **Shuhada**, in the battle-field in 1831. Their followers went to other parts of the country.



BALAKOT VILLAGE

The Sikh army burnt the village of Balakot. They could not stop the freedom movement started by Syed Ahmad Shaheed. As a result of this movement we see, to-day, the Pakistani flag on the building of Government High School, Balakot. It is only a few metres away from the grave of Syed Ahmad Shaheed.

May his soul rest in peace ! Amin.

## EXERCISES

### 1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS :

i. When did Syed Ahmed go to Afghanistan and where did he leave his family ?
ii. Why did he fight against the Sikhs ?
iii. What was the result of the battle at Akora Khattak ?
iv. How did Ranjit Singh weaken the Muslims ?
v. What was the result of the battle at Balakot ?

### 2. CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER :

i. Where was Syed Ahmad born ?
(a) In Delhi. (b) In Bareli. (c) In Balakot.

ii. When was Syed Ahmad born ?
(a) In 1784. (b) In 1785. (c) In 1786.

iii. Where was he educated ?
(a) At Karachi. (b) At Delhi. (c) At Lahore.

iv. Where did he get his military training ?
(a) In Kakul. (b) In Peshawar. (c) In Tonk.

v. Who won the battle at Akora Khattak ?
(a) The Muslims. (b) The Hindus. (c) The Sikhs.

## 3. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

De–hi, educ–tion, jo–ned, mil–tary, forgott–n, spir–t, serm–ns, pract–se, aga-nst, ra–sed, po–soning, surr–unded, mov–ment.

## 4. FIND THE RIGHT MEANING:

i. Education (a) instruction. (b) knowledge.
(c) ability.

ii. Sermon (a) to lecture. (b) to address.
(c) to teach.

iii. Spirit. (a) courage. (b) soul.
(c) cheerfulness.

iv. Perform (a) to do. (b) to act upon.
(c) to play.

v. Joined (a) entered. (b) put together.
(c) united.

## 5. PUT THE WORD HAVING THE SAME MEANING IN LIST 'B', BEFORE THE WORD IN LIST 'A'

| A | B |
|---|---|
| _____ i. Education. | a) supporters. |
| _____ ii. Sermon. | b) king. |

| | |
|---|---|
| _____iii. Fight | c) try |
| _____iv. Ruler | d) quarrel |
| _____v. Attempt | e) lecture |
| _____vi. Followers | f) knowledge |

## 6. STRUCTURE : Was, was not, were, were not.

EXAMPLES : It was raining.
It was not raining.
They were running.
They were not running.

MAKE TEN SENTENCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I | | working. |
| He | was | writing. |
| She | | talking. |
| We | | playing. |
| You | were | walking. |
| They | | waiting. |

# Our Play Ground

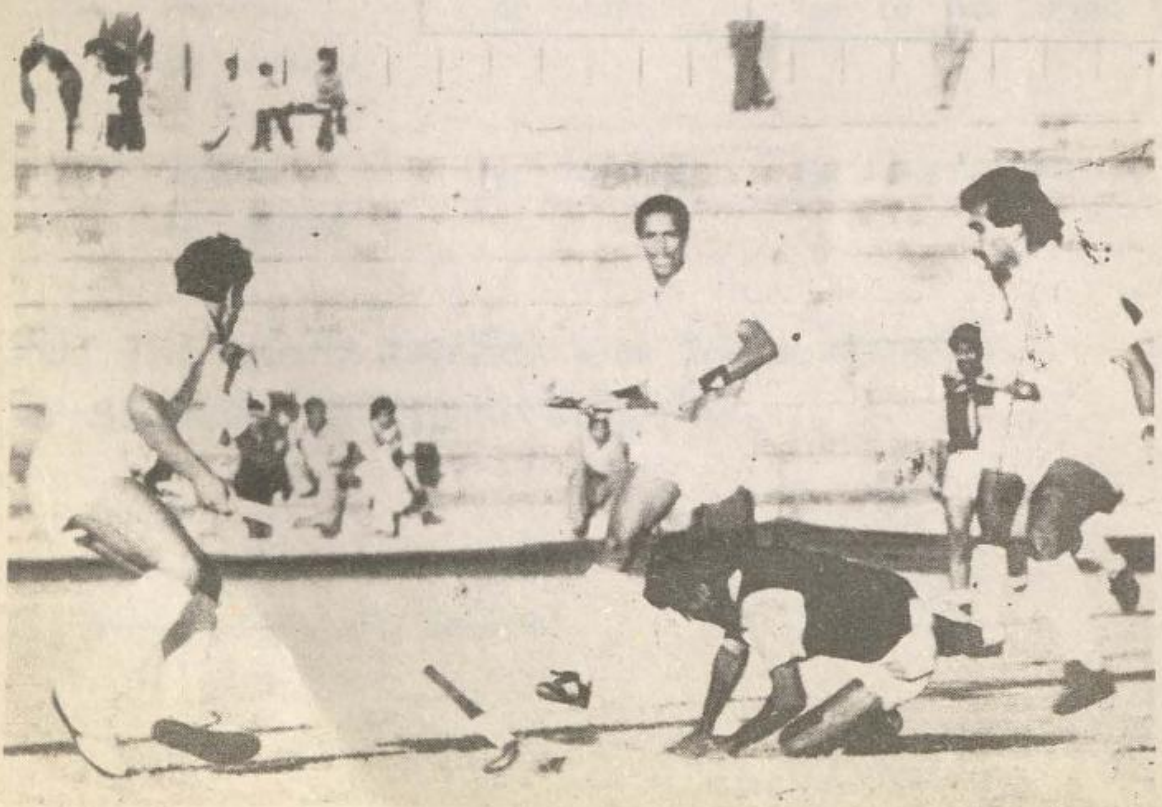
Hamid and Rashid read in the seventh class. They study together. They play together. They work together.

There is a big playground in their school. All the children go to the playground. They play different games.

Hamid is climbing the monkey-bar. Rashid is trying to catch him. Shaheen and Aisha are skipping.

Some children are playing see-saw. Some girls are on the swings. Now Aisha and Shaheen are also on the swings. Aisha is swinging very high.

Some boys are playing football. Some students are playing volleyball. Hamid and Rashid join the basketball team. Now they are playing basketball. Hamid is throwing the ball. Rashid is catching it.



Now two hockey teams, Red and Green, have entered the ground. Many students have also come to see the match. The match has begun. The players of both the teams are trying to win the match but no team can score a goal. Now it is half time. Both the teams are going for refreshment. The players are taking lemon squash.

The referee has whistled. Both the teams are again in the playground. Both the teams are struggling hard to win the match. The referee has given a penalty corner to the Red team. The Captain of the Red team is hitting the ball. There is one goal against the Green. All the people are shouting. Now the Green team is trying hard. But the referee whistles. The time is over. The Red team has won the match.

Some girls are running after one another. Some girls are playing netball. Some children are playing hide and seek. Rustam is hiding here. He is behind the tree. Tahir is seeking him. All the children are very happy.

## EXERCISES

### 1. MAKE SENTENCES FROM THE TABLES:

(i)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| We<br>You<br>They | are | playing.<br>jumping.<br>running. | over a rope.<br>cricket.<br>after one another.<br>table tennis. |

(ii)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| She | | netball. |
| Shaheen | is playing | hide and seek. |
| Rashid | is not playing | see-saw. |

(iii)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The girl | | crying. |
| Aslam | is | sitting. |
| Aisha | isn't | standing. |

## 2. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS :

i. Is there a see-saw in the playground ?
ii. Who is swinging very high?
iii. Do Hamid and Rashid also play basketball ?
iv. Who are playing hide and seek ?

## 3. CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER :

i. Where is the playground ?
(a) in the city. (b) in the town. (c) in the village.
(d) in the school.

ii. Where do all the children go to play ?
(a) to the river (b) to the hill. (c) to the play-ground.
(d) to the park.

iii. What is Hamid doing ?
(a) climbing the hill. (b) climbing the mountain. (c) climbing the tree.
(d) climbing the monkey bar.

iv. What are Shaheen and Aisha doing?

(a) running. (b) singing. (c) swimming.

(d) skipping.

## 4. PUT THE WORD HAVING THE OPPOSITE MEANING IN LIST 'B,' BEFORE THE WORD IN LIST 'A'.

| A | | B |
|---|---|---|
| _____ i. | Together | a) lose. |
| _____ ii. | Go | b) catching. |
| _____ iii. | High | c) low. |
| _____ iv. | Throwing | d) come. |
| _____ v. | Win | e) alone. |

## 5. STRUCTURE : Going to

**EXAMPLES:** **I am going to study English.**
**Our teacher is going to teach us.**

MAKE FIFTEEN SENTENCES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I | am | going to | leave tomorrow. |
| We<br>You | are | | wait for some friends.<br>grow wheat. |
| They<br>The boys | aren't | | build a new house. |
| He<br>She | is | | learn Arabic. |
| Rashid | | | |

# A PRAYER

O God, we thank you for the night,
And for the pleasant morning light,

For rest and food and loving care,
And all that makes the world so fair.

Help us to do the things we should,
To be to others kind and good.

In all we do in all we say,
To grow more loving day by day.

We thank you for this goodly earth,
For Pakistan, our land of birth.

The land to which we all belong,
Help us to make it great and strong.

## EXERCISES

### 1. DIFFICULT WORDS AND PHRASES WITH MEANING :

| | |
|---|---|
| Pleasant : | pleasing. |
| Loving : | full of love. |
| Fair : | beautiful. |
| Care : | looking after. |
| Goodly : | good and kind. |
| Land of birth : | where we were born. |
| Belong : | to come from; to be the sons of. |

### 2. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER :

i. How many stanzas has the poem ?
   (a) One. (b) Two. (c) Three.

ii. Why does the poet thank God for the night ?
   (a) Because it was dark.
   (b) Because God watched over him while he slept in the night.
   (c) Because the night was cool.

iii. What does the poet say about the morning light ?
   (a) It was very bright.
   (b) It was dim.
   (c) It was pleasant.

iv. Who gave loving care to the poet during the night ?
   (a) His father. (b) His mother. (c) God.

v. For what things does the poet thank God ?
   (a) For rest, food and things that make the world so fair.
   (b) For riches.
   (c) For fame.

vi. For what does he want help from God ?

(a) For being kind and good.

(b) For collecting money.

(c) For gaining power.

vii. What does he want to be day by day ?

(a) More loving. (b) Richer. (c) Stronger

viii. Why does he call earth "goodly" ?

(a) Because it supports us and provides all our needs.

(b) Because it makes us strong.

(c) Because it makes us grow up.

ix. Which is our land of birth?

(a) England. (b) Pakistan. (c) Iran.

x. Why do we want to make Pakistan great ?

(a) Because it is our land of birth and we love it.

(b) Because it is a beautiful country.

(c) Because the climate of Pakistan is good.

3 **THE WORDS WITH THE SAME ENDING – SOUND FOR WORDS GIVEN BELOW. SELECT FROM THE THREE WORDS GIVEN AGAINST EACH.**

i. Might : (go, sit, fight)

ii. Care : (hair, run, jump)

iii. Should : (could, read, speak)

iv. Say : (pay, road, fun)

v. Belong : (horn, song, wing)

# How do we plough our fields ?

Our country has many farms. The people who work on these farms are farmers. We get wheat and maize from our fields. We plough these fields twice a year, once for the wheat crop and the second time for the maize crop.

How do we plough our fields? Each farmer has a pair of bullocks. He ploughs with these bullocks. Strong and healthy bullocks plough well. Weak bullocks do not plough well. Rich farmers have many pairs of bullocks. They have more than one pair because they have many fields. Their fields cannot be ploughed with one pair of bullocks. The bullocks eat grass and hay. They eat corn straw also. All these things are very costly. We can easily provide fodder for a pair of bullocks. But we have to spend more for many pairs. Man has, therefore, made machines to use for ploughing . Machines are used in place of bullocks. These machines are called tractors. Tractors are run by oil. All the educated and wise farmers use tractors for tilling their lands. They sow the seeds with the help of these tractors. The tractor is a very useful invention. Tractors are being made in Pakistan now. These are cheaper than imported tractors. All farmers will use tractors for ploughing in the near future.

Our Government is very keen to develop agriculture. It has opened Agriculture banks. These banks supply good seed. Now, they also provide loans for purchasing tractors. Agriculture Assistants go to each village. They tell the farmers how to plough in a better way. They teach them the uses of tractors. They also inform them how to get these tractors on loan.

Time is near when all our farmers will plough their fields with tractors. God willing, our country will remain self-sufficient in food for ever.

## EXERCISES

### 1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS :

i. What is a farmer ?

ii. How do we plough our fields ?

iii. Can tractors replace bullocks ?

iv. Which is more costly ?

v. Do we make tractors in Pakistan ?

### 2. FIND THE RIGHT MEANING:

i. Depend

(a) trust.

(b) exist.

(c) support.

ii. Invention

(a) to create new things.

(b) to make something

(c) to build something.

iii. Self-sufficient.

(a) needing no help.

(b) need help.

(c) to earn.

iv. Difficult

(a) not easy.

(b) hard.

(c) effort.

v. Replace

(a) take the place of.

(b) restore.

(c) to add.

## 3. GIVE THE SECOND AND THIRD FORMS OF THE FOLLOWING VERBS :

Work, Get, Plough, Eat, Provide, Speed, Move, Make, Use, Sow.

## 4. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

W—rk, Pl—ugh, Pr—vide, Sp—nd, Bull—cks, Gr—ss, Gov—rnment, Tract—rs.

## 5. USE THE FOLLOWING WORDS IN YOUR OWN SENTENCES :

Plough, Provide, Spend, Bullocks, Fields.

## 6. STRUCTURE : Ever

EXAMPLES : Do you ever ride a horse ?
Does your brother ever go to the market ?

MAKE TEN SENTENCES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Does | your father<br>your brother<br>your friend | ever | play football ?<br>drive a car ?<br>ride a bicycle ?<br>sing songs ?<br>swim in the river ? |
| Do | your father and brother<br>your friends | | |

## 7. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES :

i. The people who work in farms are _____
(a) teachers. (b) doctors. (c) farmers.

ii. We plough our fields _____
(a) once a year. (b) twice a year. (c) thrice a year.

iii. We plough our fields with the help of _____
(a) cows. (b) buffaloes. (c) bullocks.

iv. The bullock eats _____
(a) bread. (b) grass and hay. (c) fruit.

v. The farmers sow the seeds with the help of _____
(a) tractors. (b) motor cars. (c) bullocks.

vi. Tractors are run by _____
(a) water. (b) oil. (c) electricity.

# "SOW, SOW, SOW"

This is the way my father sows,
As up and down the field he goes.
Walking fast or walking slow
Right and left the grains to throw.

Father knows
While he goes

That the grain thrown here and there
By and by good crops will bear.
All he loves will have a share
In the grains he throws with care.

So he throws
As he goes,
Sow, Sow, Sow.

**(EVA LOVET)**

## EXERCISES

### 1. DO YOU KNOW :

i. How does a farmer throw the grains ?
ii. What does he expect to get after sowing the grains ?
iii. Why should he throw the grains carefully ?

### 2. FILL IN THE MISSING LETTERS :

Fie––d, Wal––ing, Thr––w, Gra––n, S––w.

## MAKE SENTENCES USING THE FOLLOWING WORDS :

father, fast, field, goes, grains, good, crop, care, left, right, slow, share, knows, sows, bear.

## GIVE THE SECOND AND THIRD FORMS OF THE FOLLOWING VERBS :

Go, Walk, Throw, Bear, Love, Sow.

# How do we Irrigate our Fields ?

In hilly areas we do not have wells and canals. We get water for our crops from rains. If we get rains, we get good crops. If there are no rains, we do not get good crops. Our farming depends upon rains at proper times.

In plains we irrigate our fields with canal water. There are many canals in the Peshawar valley. The crops in this valley are good. The farmers are rich as they get good crops.

Some of the plains do not have canals. They get water from tube-wells or persian-wheels.

What is a persian-wheel ? Have you ever seen it ? There were many such wheels before the invention of tube-wells. A bullock is used to move the persian-wheel. Water-filled pots come out and water flows out of these pots to the fields. A man has to look after the bullocks. It is a difficult job for the bullock. It is also a difficult job for the driver of the bullock.

The wheel has now been replaced by the tube-well. Machines are replacing men and animals. Our country is making progress. The speed is not very rapid. The farmers like their old ways. They like their bullocks. They do not like new machines. They should use new machines. In this way they will help the country by producing more food.

Tube-wells are sunk by the Government. Water is drawn from the tube-wells with the help of electric motors. The motor is a

machine. It is driven with the help of electricity. Water flows out quickly with the help of these motors. Big farms have tube-wells. These farms get plenty of water. These farms are well irrigated. We get plenty of wheat and other crops from these farms.

The days are quite near when machines will take the place of animals. We shall have plenty of food. We will remain self-sufficient. We must try to produce more food. We can do so by giving up the old ways of doing things. To get new information we must be educated. All boys and girls must go to school and college if they want to be a happy nation.

## EXERCISES

1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

i. What happens when there are no rains in the hilly areas?
ii. Do farmers become rich if they get good crops?
iii. Why do our farmers like their ways of ploughing and irrigation?
iv. How can we remain self-sufficient in food?
v. What can we do to produce more food?
vi. Do we get more water from a tube-well in a shorter time?
vii. What is a persian-wheel?
viii Has the persian-wheel been replaced?
ix. What must we do to get new information?
x. What must the boys and girls do if they want to be a happy nation?

2. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

i. How do we irrigate our fields in the hilly areas?

a) with river- water.
b) with rain - water.
c) with canal - water.

ii. How do we irrigate our fields in plains?

a) with canal - water.
b) with sea - water.
c) with spring - water.

iii. Where do we use tube-wells or persian-wheels?

a) in hilly areas.
b) in desert areas.
c) in plains.

vi. Who sinks tube-wells for the people?

a) the people themselves.
b) the Government.
c) the villagers.

v. How is water drawn from a tube-well?

a) with the help of bullocks.
b) with the help of a rope.
c) with the help of electric motors.

3. PUT THE WORD HAVING THE SAME MEANING IN LIST 'B', BEFORE THE WORD IN LIST 'A'.

| | A | B |
|---|---|---|
| _____ i. | bullocks. | a) enough. |
| _____ ii. | difficult. | b) dug. |
| _____ iii. | progress. | c) quickly. |
| _____ iv. | rapidly. | d) oxen. |
| _____ v. | sunk. | e) improvement. |
| _____ vi. | plenty. | f) hard. |

4. FIND THE MEANING OF THE FOLLOWING:

irrigate, depend, persian-wheel, invention, bullock, electricity, self-sufficient, replaced, difficult.

5. USE THE FOLLOWING WORDS IN YOUR OWN SENTENCES:

irrigate, depend, invention, replaced, produce.

6. STRUCTURE : Some of

Example : I met some of my friends.

MAKE FIFTEEN SENTENCES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I | met some of | the teachers. |
| You | | the girls. |
| We | | the players. |
| They | | the speakers |
| The boys | | the actors. |
| He | | |
| She | | |
| Najma | | |
| Rashid | | |

# Radio

Radio is a useful invention. We hear news, songs, dramas and speeches on it. We also get help from the Radio in educating our people.

This is a wonderful invention. It was invented by Maxwell, Hertz and Marconi. Maxwell discoverd the principles of wireless. Hertz discovered the principles of waves. Marconi made the instrument.

This machine is not a simple one. It has many wires, valves and other small parts in it. There is a loud-speaker fitted in it. Knobs are used to control the volume. These are also meant to change waves and stations.

It is a very popular invention. It works with electricity. During picnics, the students enjoy songs and other programmes on transistors which work with battery cells. Even in the villages, transistors are used in a great number.

There are many companies which manufacture radios and transistors. Two countries, Japan and Holland, have led the world in this field.

You are students of Class VII now. The details of this wonderful machine will be taught to you when you go to higher classes.

# EXERCISES

## 1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS :

i. Do you have a radio set in your home ?
ii. What do you listen to on your radio ?
iii. Who invented it ?
iv. Is it a useful invention ? If so, why ?
v. What is the difference between a radio and a transistor ?
vi. Which two countries are leading the world in production of the radios and transistors ?

## 2. CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER :

i. Who discovered the principles of wireless ?
(a) Marconi (b) Maxwell. (c) Hertz.

ii. Who discovered the principles of waves ?
(a) Maxwell (b) Stephenson. (c) Hertz.

iii. Who made the instruments of radio ?
(a) Hertz. (b) Marconi. (c) Dr. Abdus-Salaam.

## 3. MAKE AS MANY SENTENCES AS YOU CAN .

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The people<br>The students<br>The teachers | speak<br><br>do not speak | on the radio. |

4. USE THE FOLLOWING WORDS IN YOUR OWN SENTENCES :

Knob, Volume, Machine, Nation, Distant.

5. PUT THE WORD HAVING THE SAME MEANING IN LIST 'B', BEFORE THE WORD IN LIST 'A'.

| A | | B |
|---|---|---|
| _____ i. | Useful. | a) rule. |
| _____ ii. | Principle. | b) beneficial. |
| _____ iii. | Instruments. | c) tools. |
| _____ iv. | Wonderful. | d) a round device. |
| _____ v. | Knob. | e) remarkable. |

6. FIND THE RIGHT MEANING :

i. Useful
(a) of use. (b) of benefit. (c) of advantage.

ii. Broadcast.
(a) to send out by radio.
(b) to scatter.
(c) to spread.

iii. Discovered
(a) to find out.
(b) to realize something.
(c) something new.

iv. Instruments
(a) tools. (b) equipment. (c) documents.

v. Wonderful
(a) remarkable. (b) fine. (c) lovely.

# Two Birds on a Stone

Two little birds once sat on a stone.

One flew away, and then there was one.

The other flew after and then there was none.

And so the poor stone was left all alone.

One of the birds then back again flew,

The other flew after and then there were two.

Said one to the other, "How do you do" ?

"Very well, thank you, and how are you" ?

(Anonymous)

## EXERCISES

### 1. CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER :

i. Where were the two little birds sitting ?
   (a) on a rock.
   (b) on a branch of tree.
   (c) on a stone.

ii. Why was there left only one bird ?
   (a) one was shot down.
   (b) one flew away.
   (c) one sat in the nest.

iii. What was left alone ?

(a) rock. (b) bird. (c) stone.

iv Who came back again ?

(a) bird. (b) sparrow. (c) crow.

v. What did they say to each other ?

(a) How are you ?

(b) How do you do ?

(c) How is he ?

## 2. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THESE VERBS:

sat, flew, left, came, said, do.

i. Two little birds _____ on a stone.

ii. The stone was _____ all alone.

iii. One of the birds _____ back.

iv. He _____ to the other bird, "How do you _____?"

# A Visit to a Zoo

I got a chance of visiting a zoo with my father and a cousin of mine. A zoo is a very interesting place. It is a place where we can see many wild animals and birds. Animals of the jungle are kept in big cages in the zoo. There are monkeys playing and climbing in the cages. We saw a lion with a long brown tail and big paws sitting or sleeping in the cage. The lion is a strong and brave animal. It is called the " king of the jungle". We saw the fat big black bear with little black eyes walking up and down the cage. We also saw the little foxes with their beautiful tails coming out of the holes in their cages.

The number of visitors to the zoo was very large. They were looking at the animals with great interest. They were pushing each other in order to get closer to the animals' cages. We saw the Zebra with its beautiful stripes, standing and eating grass. We looked with wonder at the giraffe with its long neck and beautiful spots on its body. We saw the elephants with its big ears, small eyes and tail, brushing off the flies. The elephant is the largest of land animals. It is from 2.5 to 3 meters tall and has a very heavy body. It has a trunk that is 2 to 2.5 meters long. The elephant uses its trunk much as a man uses his hands. In the zoo, the elephants are not kept in the cages, but are tied outside in the open. In the corner where birds are kept, we heard the sweet songs of the little and big colourful birds, sitting on the branches of the trees in their big cages. There were parrots of different colours. There were sparrows of different sizes and colours. We saw the eagles, kites and crows sitting on the twigs or sitting in their nests. The owl with closed eyes was seen sitting all alone on a big branch of the tree.

People were afraid to go to the corner where different kinds of snakes were kept. But we liked to go there. We saw large and small, red and green, lined and spotted snakes moving on earth with a hiss. The snake has no feet. It creeps on its breast.

The people walked happily to the pond where they found different colourful fish, swimming in the water. They were very beautiful to look at. Just as we run and play on land, so do fish move about in water.

A zoo is set up by collecting different kinds of wild birds and other big and small animals from different countries. We can learn a lot about the animals by visiting a zoo. We cannot learn about their habits when they are in the jungle, but in a zoo we can watch them from a close distance and can know about their habits. The animals change their habits with the change in season. When we visit a zoo, we should spend a long time in front of each cage. If we watch the animals for a long time, we will see many interesting changes in them. In the world of animals, change in colour is very important. For example, when a zebra and giraffe are standing in jungle among many trees with the sunlight coming through the leaves, it is difficult to see them standing there. But in a zoo we can see them clearly with their stripes and spots. If we visit the zoo at different times of the year, we will, then, find changes in the animals with the change in season.

We were happy to see that the animals and the birds were properly fed and looked after. We enjoyed our visit to the zoo and returned home happily.

## EXERCISES

### 1 ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS :

i. What is a zoo ?
ii. Where are the animals kept ?
iii. Can we see lions and elephants in a zoo ?
iv. To which corner are the people afraid to go ?
v. Where do the people go happily ?
vi. Where from are these animals collected ?
vii. Can we learn about their habits in a jungle ?
viii. What should we do if we want to learn about animals ?
ix. Write twenty lines on a zoo describing its different wild animals and birds.

### 2. FIND THE RIGHT MEANING:

i. Pleasant
   (a) giving pleasure.
   (b) happiness.
   (c) joy.

ii. Stripes
   (a) long, narrow bands.
   (b) spots.
   (c) marks.

iii. Season
   (a) division of climate.
   (b) period.
   (c) at some time

iv. Climb

(a) go up. (b) get on. (c) go high.

v. Spots

(a) small marks. (b) stains. (c) Small prints

## 3. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

giraf –e, z––bra, sn––kes, monk––ys diff––rent spo––s, cr––ws, ele––hants, bran––hes, parr––ts.

## 4. USE THE FOLLOWING WORDS IN YOUR OWN SENTENCES :

Cages, Swings, Important, Branch, Swimming.

## 5. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE GIVEN WORDS:

many, twig, wild animals, cages, beautiful, wild, sweet, outside.

i. Zoo is a place where we can see ———— animals.

ii. Animals of the jungle are kept in big ———— in the zoo.

iii. We can see zebra with its ———— stripes.

iv. Elephants are not kept in the cages but are tied ———— in the open.

v. We can hear ———— songs in the zoo.

vi. We can see the eagle sitting on the ————.

vii. All these birds are collected from ———— countries.

viii. Zoo is made to collect different kinds of ————

6. PUT THE WORD HAVING THE SAME MEANING IN LIST 'B', BEFORE THE WORD IN LIST 'A'.

| A | B |
|---|---|
| _____ i. Tied. | a) weather. |
| _____ ii. Afraid | b) float. |
| _____ iii. Stripes | c) soil |
| _____ iv. Earth | d) fastened |
| _____ v. Swim | e) fear |
| _____ vi. Season | f) lines |

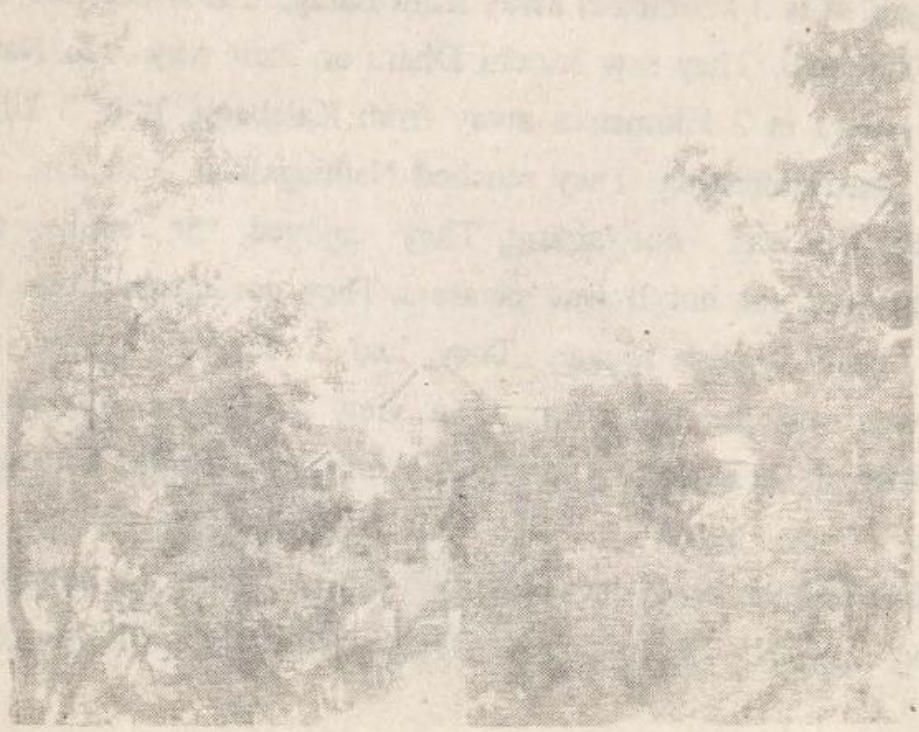
# A Visit to Nathiagali

Nathiagali is a cold place. It is cold because it stands on the top of high hills. The height of these hills is 2462 meters. There are many places which we can see during our visit to the Galliat. Amjad and his friends went to Nathiagali last summer. They went to Abbottabad from Peshawar. They went to Nathiagali from Abbottabad. They passed a night at Abbottabad. Abbottabad is also a cold place. It is 1231 meters high. There is much rain here during summer. Nathiagali is 34 kilometres from Abbottabad. It is an uphill journey. Amjad and his friends started from Abbottabad at 7.00 a.m. On their way they saw Dhamtore, Azizabad, Bagnotar and Baragali. There are high schools at Dhamtore and Bagnotar. Baragali is famous for its summer camp of the Peshawar University. It is 8 kilometres from Nathiagali. The road goes up and up. There are many curves on the road. They saw Kalabagh on their way to Nathiagali. Kalabagh is a cantonment. Units of the Pakistan Air Force live here. Kalabagh is 4 kilometres from Nathiagali. It is 3 kilometres away from Baragali. It is between Baragali and Nathiagali. They saw Mochi Dhara on their way to Nathiagali. Mochi Dhara is 2 kilometres away from Kalabagh. It is 2 kilometres away from Nathiagali. They reached Nathiagali at 9.30 a.m. The sky was clear. It was not raining. They enjoyed the sunny weather. The sun was not hot. It was pleasant. They got down from the bus. They went to the bazaar. They had a cup of tea in a hotel. They went up the hill to have a view of the bungalows on the hill. Most of these belong to the Government. Some belong to rich people. They went to see the Government House. It is beautiful to look at. It has beautiful lawns. There are many flowers growing in the flower beds. They could see wild flowers, too.

These flowers grow by themselves. No one looks after these flowers. The Government House is built of wood. Very few stones have been used in this building.

Amjad and his friends were hungry now. They went to have meals. It was 1 p.m. They went to a hotel. They booked two rooms for themselves. They went to the dining hall. They had their lunch. They went to their rooms. They put their luggage there. They stood in the verandah. They enjoyed the view. They could see beautiful scenery all around. Pine trees could be seen all around.

They went to the Mokshpuri top in the afternoon. It was an uphill journey. They reached the top at 4.00 p.m. It was a beautiful place. The weather at the top was very cold. They were wearing pullovers. They did not feel cold. They made tea there. They sat there to take rest. They looked around. On one side they could see the Murree hills and the Kashmir mountains. They could see Nanga - Parbat



Government House, Nathiagali.

It is 193 kilometres away. It is a very high mountain. It is 8185 metres high. It has snow on it. It has snow even in summer. On the other side they could see the plains. The Indus Valley plains were beneath them. They could see Haripur, Hassanabdal and Attock. They could see the Indus river. It was a beautiful sight. They had brought a camera with them. They took photographs. Amjad was good at photography. He took some group photographs of his party. It was 6.00 p.m. now. They enjoyed the beauty of the top.They enjoyed it for two hours. The wild flowers were very beautiful to look at. They started for the return journey. They saw many monkeys in the forest on their way. The monkeys were not afraid of them. They reached their hotel at 7.00 p.m. They were again hungry. They had their meal and went to bed early. They went to bed early because they were tired.

They had a sound sleep. They got up next morning at 6.00 a.m. They came down to the bazaar. They had their breakfast. They reached Peshawar in the afternoon. It was a pleasant trip. They have its sweet memory in their minds even now.

## EXERCISES

1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

   i. Why is Nathiagali cold?
   ii. What is the height of Nathiagali?
   iii. What is the distance between Abbottabad and Nathiagali?
   iv. Which villages did Amjad see on his way from Abbottabad to Nathiagali ?
   v. What do we mean by a winding road ?
   vi. Why is Kalabagh famous ?

vii. What is the Government House built of?

viii. What places and mountains could they see from the Mokshpuri Top?

ix. What are wild flowers ?

x. Did they see monkeys on their way to Mokshpuri ?

## 2. CHANGE INTO NEGATIVE :

EXAMPLE : I saw monkeys on the mountains.

ANSWER : I did not see monkeys on the mountains.

i. They went to Abbottabad from Peshawar.

ii. They went to Nathiagali from Abbottabad.

iii. They saw Mochi Dhara on their way.

iv. They reached Nathiagali at 9.30 a.m.

v. They enjoyed the sunny weather.

## 3. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE GIVEN WORDS:

two lunch, mountain, afraid. hotel, thirty-four four, eight, top, bus.

i. The distance between Abbottabad and Nathiagali is ——— ——— kilometers.

ii. Kalabagh is ——— kilometres from Nathiagali.

iii. Baragali is ——— kilometers away from Nathiagali.

iv. Amjad travelled by ——— from Nathiagali.

v. We can see snow on the ——— even in summer.

vi. The Indus river, Haripur and Hassan Abdal could be seen from the Mokshpuri ———.

vii. Amjad and his party had their mid-day meal in a _____.

viii. The mid-day meal is called _____.

ix. Monkeys are not _____ of men at Mokshpuri.

x. Amjad passed _____ hours at the top.

4. PUT THE WORD HAVING THE OPPOSITE MEANING IN LIST 'B' BEFORE THE WORD IN LIST 'A'.

| A | B |
|---|---|
| _____ i. Cold. | a) unpleasant. |
| _____ ii. Height | b) hot. |
| _____ iii. Summer | c) depth |
| _____ iv. Pleasant | d) winter. |
| _____ v. Plains | e) hills. |

# The Lion and the Slave

Once upon a time there was a rich man. He had a slave. The rich man was not a good master. He was cruel and treated his slave badly. He did not give him much to eat. He did not give him good clothes to wear. He made him work day and night. He gave him hard work to do.

The master treated the slave badly, so the slave did not like his master. He was in great trouble. He wanted to run away from such a cruel master.

One day the rich man went to some other town. The slave knew that his master was not coming home till evening. So he thought of running away. He wanted to reach a safe place before his master's arrival. He ran and ran until he reached a jungle. He was hungry and tired. He wanted to hide there and rest. So he sat on the grass among the big thick trees. As he was tired, he soon fell asleep.

He was awakened by the roar of a lion. He felt afraid. He got up from his place. He looked here and there. He saw a lion walking up and down with a limp. It was in great pain and was groaning. The lion was lifting its paw again and again. The slave was afriad to go near the lion. But he also wanted to know the cause of pain of the lion.

The slave took courage and went towards the lion. The lion did not harm him. It lifted its paw in front of him. The slave looked at the paw. He saw a thorn in it. He found that the thorn was pricking the lion. So he pulled it out. He tore a piece of cloth from his torn shirt and tied it around the paw of the lion. The lion felt comfortable and went away into the jungle.

When the rich man came back to his home, he did not find the slave. His servants told him that the slave had run away. So the rich man sent his other servants to catch the slave, who had run away. After some days, the servants saw the slave in the jungle. He wanted to run away but as he was hungry and tired, he could not run fast and so he was caught by the servants.

They took him to their master. The master wanted to put him to death for his disobedience. He put him into a big cage and wanted that he should be eaten up by a lion. So he brought a lion. It was put in another cage. It was kept hungry for a few days.

It was the same lion which the slave had treated kindly.

On the day of punishment, the hungry lion was let in the cage of the slave. The hungry lion roared. But it did not do any harm to the slave. It stood still with bent head at the feet of the slave.

Everybody who had come to see the sight stood astonished. The rich man went to the cage. He asked the slave why the lion had not killed him and eaten him up. The slave told him what had happened in the jungle a few days back.

The master and the other people were very much pleased to hear the story of his kindness. The master set the slave free. He decided to be kind to all his slaves in future.

## EXERCISES

### 1. CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER :

i. Why was the slave in trouble ?

(a) His master was very kind.

(b) His master was very cruel.

(c) His master was very coward.

ii. Why did he want to run away ?

(a) He was happy.

(b) He was in hurry.

(c) He was in trouble.

iii. Who groaned near the sleeping slave ?

(a) An elephent. (b) A horse. (c) A lion.

iv. What was the cause of the trouble in the lion's paw ?

(a) A thorn. (b) A needle. (c) A bone.

v. What punishment was awarded to the slave after he was arrested ?

(a) He was put in prison. (b) He was set free.

(c) He was put to death.

2. PUT THE WORD HAVING THE SAME MEANING IN LIST 'B', BEFORE THE WORD IN LIST 'A'.

| A | B |
|---|---|
| _____ i. Treat | a) surprised |
| _____ ii. Trouble | b) servant. |
| _____ iii. Courage | c) to deal with |
| _____ iv. Slave | b) bravery |
| _____ v. Astonished | e) uneasiness |

3. STRUCTURE : Why

EXAMPLE : Why is he thirsty ?

MAKE TEN QUESTIONS:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | he | |
| | is | Akram | |
| | | she | |
| | | Nasreen | |
| | | you | |
| | are | they | |
| Why | | Al am & Nasreen | laughing ? |
| | | he (Akram) | |
| | was | she (Nasreen) | |
| | | you | |
| | were | they | |

MAKE TEN QUESTIONS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | does | he | |
| | | Abid | |
| | | Parveen | |
| | | you | |
| | do | they | laugh ? |
| Why | | Abid & Parveen | come late? |
| | | Abid & Parveen | |
| | | Abid | |
| | did | you | |
| | | Parveen | |
| | | they | |

## 4. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE FORMS OF THE VERBS GIVEN IN BRACKETS :

i. A man is ———— the windows. (clean)

ii. The qasid has not ———— the desk. (clean)

iii. I have not ———— the blackboard. (clean)

iv. Which boy had ———— the pencil ? (take)

v. Aslam sat in my chair and ———— an orange from my desk. (take)

vi. It ———— last night heavily. (rain)

vii. Did you ———— your coat in this room? (put on)

viii. They will not ———— the house. (leave)

ix. Ali ———— out a stick and ———— his dog with it. (take) (beat)

# VERBS AND THEIR FORMS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Add | Added | Added |
| Agree | Agreed | Agreed |
| Allow | Allowed | Allowed |
| Appear | Appeared | Appeared |
| Ask | Asked | Asked |
| Beat | Beat | Beaten |
| (Be)Is, Am, Are | Was,Were | Been |
| Begin | Began | Begun |
| Bite | Bit | Bit,Bitten |
| Call | Called | Called |
| Can | Could | Could |
| Carry | Carried | Carried |
| Catch | Caught | Caught |
| Cast | Cast | Cast |
| Count | Counted | Counted |
| Dry | Dried | Dried |
| Dance | Danced | Danced |
| Dig | Dug | Dug |
| Divide | Divided | Divided |
| Do | Did | Done |
| Draw | Drew | Drawn |
| Enter | Entered | Entered |
| Fail | Failed | Failed |
| Fall | Fell | Fallen |
| Fill | Filled | Filled |
| Find | Found | Found |
| Get | Got | Gotten |
| Go | Went | Gone |
| Grow | Grew | Grown |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Give | Gave | Given |
| Has, Have | Had | Had |
| Happen | Happened | Happened |
| Help | Helped | Helped |
| Hope | Hoped | Hoped |
| Hide | Hid | Hidden |
| Kill | Killed | Killed |
| Know | Knew | Known |
| Laugh | Laughed | Laughed |
| Learn | Learnt | Learnt |
| Like | Liked | Liked |
| Look | Looked | Looked |
| Love | Loved | Loved |
| Meet | Met | Met |
| Offer | Offered | Offered |
| Pass | Passed | Passed |
| Pick | Picked | Picked |
| Post | Posted | Posted |
| Put | Put | Put |
| Reach | Reached | Reached |
| Receive | Received | Received |
| Remember | Remembered | Remembered |
| Reply | Replied | Replied |
| Return | Returned | Returned |
| Raise | Rose | Risen |
| Rush | Rushed | Rushed |
| See | Saw | Seen |
| Sell | Sold | Sold |
| Send | Sent | Sent |
| Sit | Sat | Sat |
| Sleep | Slept | Slept |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Show | Showed | Shown |
| Stand | Stood | Stood |
| Stop | Stopped | Stopped |
| Swim | Swam | Swum |
| Teach | Taught | Taught |
| Tell | Told | Told |
| Think | Thought | Thought |
| Throw | Threw | Thrown |
| Take | Took | Taken |
| Try | Tried | Tried |
| Turn | Turned | Turned. |
| Understand | Understood | Understood |
| Use | Used | Used |
| Visit | Visited | Visited |
| Walk | Walked | Walked |
| Want | Wanted | Wanted |
| Wear | Wore | Worn |

# GLOSSARY

## فرهنگ

### A

abide— رهائش پذیر ہونا۔ رہنا۔
accept— تسلیم کریں۔
aeroplane— ہوائی جہاز۔
afraid— ڈرنا۔
agreed— رضا مند ہو گیا۔
agriculture— زراعت۔
alone— تنہا۔
anonymous— گمنام ۔ وہ نظم جس کا شاعر معلوم نہ ہو
area— علاقہ ۔
arrival— آمد ۔
asked— پوچھا ۔ درخواست کی ۔
assembled— اکٹھے ہوئے ۔
astonished— حیران ۔ مبہوت ۔
attention— توجہ ۔
attempt— کوشش ۔
aunt— چچی ۔ خالہ ۔ پھوپی ۔
awakened— جگایا گیا ۔

### B

barley— جو ۔
barrister— بیرسٹر ۔ وکیل ۔
bathe— نہانا ۔
bear— ریچھ ۔
beating— پٹائی ۔ مار ۔
beautiful— خوبصورت ۔ حسین ۔
belongs— ملکیت ہے ۔
beloved— محبوب ۔
blazing— چمکتا ہوا ۔
blossom— کھلتے ہیں ۔
bones— ہڈیاں ۔
born— پیدا ہوا ۔
brave— بہادر ۔
bricks— اینٹیں ۔
bridge— پل ۔
broadcast— نشر کرنا ۔
brought— لایا ۔
bubble— بلبلے اٹھتے ہیں ۔
build— بناتے ہیں ۔
bullock cart— بیل گاڑی ۔
buried— دفن کیے گئے ۔
butter— مکھن ۔

### C

cages— پنجرے ۔
camel— اونٹ ۔
capital— دارالحکومت ۔

carried— لے گیا ۔
ceiling fans— چھت کے پنکھے ۔
change— تغیر ۔ تبدیلی ۔
charming— دلکش ۔ دلفریب ۔
cheaper— زیادہ سستے۔ارزان تر
claws— پنجے ۔
cleans— صاف کرتی ہے ۔
clouds— بادل ۔
coins— سکے ۔
collected— اکٹھے کیے گئے ۔
comfortable— آرام دہ۔ پرسکون۔
crops— فصلیں ۔
cunning— مکار ۔
curd— دھی ۔

## D

delicious لذیذ ۔
depends— انحصار رکھتا ہے ۔
demanded— مطالبہ کیا ۔
desire— تمنا ۔ خواہش ۔ آرزو ۔
details— تفصیلات ۔
diamond— ہیرا ۔
different— مختلف ۔
discovered— دریافت کیا ۔
discuss— گفتگو کرنا ۔
disobedience— نافرمانی ۔
division— تقسیم ۔
drowned— ڈوب گئے۔
dwell— رہائش اختیار کرنا۔

## E

eagle- عقاب ۔
education— تعلیم ۔
electricity— بجلی ۔
elephant— ھاتھی ۔
enjoyment— تفریح ۔ خوشی ۔
enmity— دشمنی ۔
excuse me please— مجھے معاف کر دیجیے ۔
express— بیان کرنا ۔ اظہار کرنا ۔

## F

faithful- وفادار ۔
farming— کاشت کاری ۔
flag— جھنڈا ۔
flashes— چمکتی ہے ۔
flew— پرواز کی ۔ اُڑ گیا ۔
flies— مکھیاں ۔
fodder— چارہ ۔
fond of— شوقین ۔
forcefully— زور سے ۔ بیباکی دھل ۔
fort— قلعہ ۔
forward— آگے ۔
founded— قائم کیا۔ بنایا۔
founder— بانی ۔
freedom— آزادی ۔
freely— آزادی سے ۔

## G

کھیلیں-
gathered— اکٹھے کیے ۔
giant— بہت بڑی ۔ دیو قامت ۔

giraffe— زرافه ۔
gliding down— آرام سے نیچے اترنا ۔
gracefully— شاندار طریقے سے ۔
grains— دانے ۔ غلے ۔
gram— چنے ۔
grave— قبر ۔
great— بڑا ۔ عظیم ۔
greet— سلام کرنا ۔
groan کراهنا۔
growled— چنگھاڑا ۔
grown— اگتی ہیں ۔

## H

habits— عادتیں ۔
handkerchief— رومال ۔
hanging— لٹکے ہوئے ۔
happened— واقعہ ہوا ۔
hark— سنو ۔
harm— نقصان ۔ نقصان پہنچانا ۔
hay— سوکھی گھاس
heard— سنی ۔
height— بلندی ۔ اونچائی ۔
hero— جانباز ۔ ہیرو ۔
hide and seek— آنکھ مچولی ۔
hiss— پھنکارنا ۔
hit— مارا تھا ۔
homeland— وطن ۔
hoisting— لہرا رہا ۔
howl— گیدڑ کا چلانا ۔
huge— بہت بڑی ۔
hungry— بھوکے ۔
hunter— شکاری ۔

hurry— جلدی ۔

## I

important— ضروری ۔ اہم ۔
instantly— فوراً ۔
instrument— آلہ ۔
intelligent— ذہین ۔
invention— ایجاد ۔
invited— دعوت دی ۔
irrigate— آبپاشی کرنا ۔

## J

jackal— گیدڑ ۔
jerk— جھٹکا ۔
journey— سفر ۔
joyous— پر مسرت ۔
jumped— کود گیا ۔ چھلانگ لگائی ۔

## K

keen— سنجیدہ ۔
kingdom— سلطنت ۔ بادشاہت ۔
knob— ناب [کسی پرزے کو گھمانے کے لیے اس کے سرے پر گول مٹول آلہ]

## L

landing— زمین پر اترنا ۔
lap— گود ۔
lark— ایک بھورے مٹیالے رنگ کا پرندہ ۔
law— قانون ۔
lawyer— قانون دان ۔ وکیل ۔
lemon— لیموں ۔
lifted— اٹھایا۔

light— روشنی – ہلکا پھلکا –
liked— پسند کرتا تھا –
پسند کی جاتی ہے –
limp— لنگڑا کر چلنا –
listeners— سننے والے – سامعین –
longing— تمنا– آرزو– خواہش–
look after— دیکھ بھال کرنا –
loudly— اُونچی آواز سے –
luckily— خوش قسمتی سے –
luggage— سامان –

## M

maize- مکئی – جوار –
mankind— انسانیت – بنی نوع انسان –
manners— عادات و اطوار –
manufacture— بڑے پیمانے پر
تیار کرنا – بنانا –
melons— خربوزے –
memory— یاد – یاداشت – حافظہ –
met— ملے –
millet— باجرہ –
mission— مقصد – مشن –
mistaken— غلطی خوردہ –
mosque— مسجد –
movement— تحریک –
mud— کیچڑ – گاڑا –
museum— عجائب گھر –

## N

national- قومی – ملی –
natural— قدرتی – فطرتی –
notice— توجہ – دیکھنا –

## O

obedient فرمانبردار – تابعدار –
orange— سنگترہ –
owl— اُلّو –

## P

pace-- قدم –
parks— باغیچے– چمن –
parrots— طوطے –
patients— مریض –
paws— پنجے –
peace— امن –
penalty— جرمانہ –
performed— ادا کیا –
persian wheel— رہٹ –
picture— تصویر –
pillar— ستون –
poisoned— زہر ملایا-
pity— رحم –
planted— اگائے –
pleasant— خوش گوار –
plenty— بکثرت –
plough— ہل چلانا –
plucked— توڑے –
poet— شاعر –
politics— سیاست –
popular— ہردلعزیز –
practise— مشق کرنا –
praised— تعریف کی –
precious— قیمتی –
principles— اصولوں –
progress— ترقی –

provinces— صوبے -
pulled out— باھر کھینچا -
pull-over— جرسی -
punishment— سزا -

## Q

quietly— خاموشی سے -

## R

rapid- تیز - پے در پے -
reap— کاٹنا -
refreshment— تفریح - تازگی -
relaxation— سستانہ - تفریح - آرام -
remained— رہا - باقی رہ جانا -
replacing— جگہ لے رہی ہے -
replied— جواب دیا -
requested— درخواست کی -
resembled— مشابہت رکھتا تھا -
resolution— قرار داد -
returned— واپس لوٹا -
reward— انعام -
roar— دھاڑ - چنگھاڑ -
rough— بھدی - کھردری -

## S

scenery— نظارے -
season— موسم -
seed— بیج - تخم -
seeking— تلاش کر رہی -
see-saw— پنڈولا - بچوں کا جھولن تختہ - آنکھ مچولی -
self-sufficient— خود کفیل -
sermons— خطبات -

shirt— قمیض -
shoots— بندوق سے گولی مارتا ہے -
sincerely— اخلاص سے -
skipping— رسی پھلانگنا -
slipped— پھسلا -
slave— غلام -
soaring— اوپر کی طرف اڑان -
social— سماجی -
sow— بونا - کاشت کرنا -
sparrows— چڑیاں -
speck— داغ - دھبہ -
speeches— تقریریں -
speeds— تیز کرتا ہے -
spirit— روح -
spots— دھبے -
springs— اچھلنا -
statues— بت - مجسمے -
stone— پتھر -
stood— کھڑا ہو گیا -
storms— طوفان -
stout— مضبوط - توانا -
streets— گلیاں -
stripes— دھاریاں -
struggle— جد و جہد -
struggling جد و جہد کر رہے ہیں -
studied— پڑھائی کی -
succeeded— کامیاب ہو گیا -
surrounded— گھرا ہوا -
sweet— پیاری - حسین - میٹھا -
swing— جھولا -

## T

tail- دُم-

teachings- تعلیمات - تعلیم-

thanked- شکریہ ادا کیا-

thinking- خیال - سوچ-

thought- سوچا-

tilling- کاشت کرنا-

tiny- ننھی - چھوٹی-

tongue- زبان-

torn- پھٹی ہوئی-

touching- چھوکر - ھاتھ لگا کر-

trip- تفریحی سفر-

trouble- تکلیف-

trunk- سونڈ-

twice- دو دفعہ-

twinkle- جگمگاؤ-

## U

useful مفید - کار آمد-

## V

valley- وادی-

vegetables- سبزیاں-

verandah- برآمدہ-

views- نظریات-

visits- سیر کرتا ہے - دیکھتا ہے-

volume- جلد - ھجم - جسامت -

## W

waited- انتظار کیا-

wanted- چاھتا تھا-

warm- گرم-

washed- دھوئے -

watch- گھڑی-

waters- پانی دیتا ہے-

waves- لہریں-

weaken- کمزور کرنا-

weapon- ہتھیار -

weather- موسم -

well-mannered- باسلیقہ -

whistled- سیٹی بجائی-

wireless- لاسلکی-

without- بغیر-

witness- دیکھنا-

wonderful- حیران کرنا-

wore- پہنا - زیب تن کیا-

worsened- خراب تر ھوگئی-
مزید بگڑتی گئی-

wounds- زخم-

wrong- غلط-

## X

---

## Y

yellow- زرد - پیلا-

## Z

zebra- زیبرا-

zoo- چڑیا گھر-

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No of Copies: 30,000　　CODE No. A-8/Arshad/A12(03)